The New-York Times.

VOL. XIX.....NO. 5714. NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, JANUARY 14, 1870. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

TELEGRAMS.

The Bonaparte-Rochefort Imbroglio in France.

One Hundred Thousand Soldiers in the Capital.

The Question of Arraigning Rochefort in the Chamber.

MR. BRIGHT AND THE FENIANS.

The Georgia Irreconcilables and General Terry.

EUROPE.

The Bonaparte-Noir Agitation in Paris—Military Preparations for Preserving Order—Rochefort Still Violent.

PARIS, Jan. 13—9 P. M.—The city is still greatly excited. During the night the disturbances continued, but there were no serious conflicts. Several policemen were wounded by stones thrown, and one was dangerously stabbed while attempting to quell the disorder. A Magistrate was struck on the head with a stone and knocked down. Many other outrages were also committed. The troops have not appeared in force since the crowd in the Champs Elysées was dispersed last night, but extensive preparations have been made to guard against any repetition of the disorders. There are now in Paris over 100,000 soldiers, including detachments of cavalry recently arrived from the garrisons, and several batteries of artillery from Vincennes. The Police force has also been largely increased. It is not supposed the people will dare make any further disturbance. The Bourse appears to-day as usual. The tone of its articles is very violent. ROCHEFORT, in a leading editorial, says: "The demonstration of yesterday was a cry for justice. To-morrow a cry may come for vengeance."

PARIS, Jan. 13—Evening.—The city continues much agitated over the recent homicide, and the troops are held in readiness to act, though no display is made. The Emperor to-day visited the barracks and military schools....HENRI ROCHEFORT was present at the sitting of the Corps Legislatif to-day. Monday has been appointed as the day for opening the discussion on the arraignment of ROCHEFORT. It is rumored, however, that the Government will withdraw its demand, and will propose a law providing that all political crimes and offences be tried by jury.

LONDON, Jan. 13.—Letters from Paris represent that the feeling of sympathy for VICTOR NOIR is profound and widespread among the masses. The Government is taking every precaution to prevent an outburst of public indignation.

The Pall Mall Gazette on the British Columbians—Bullion in Bank—Mr. Bright on the Fenians—The Cortes and the Bourbons.

LONDON, Jan. 13.—The *Pall Mall Gazette* to-day, speaks of the petition of the colonists of British Columbia for independence, and believes it is the work of American politicians and is intended as a set-off for the *Alabama* claims. The petition, if genuine, would have been addressed to England....The weekly report of the Bank of England shows that the specie in vault has increased £91,000 since last report....Mr. BRIGHT, at a public breakfast at Birmingham, made a speech on the subject of the Fenians. He bitterly denounced the American Fenians, whom he characterized as "citizens of another country persisting in disturbing the peace of this." The Irish rich, he said, suffered less than the Irish poor; since lawlessness exacts that harshness in the laws that the poor only complain of. Mr. BRIGHT, however, in conclusion, promised his co-operation to obtain the release of the Fenian prisoners.

MADRID, Jan. 13.—In the Cortes to-day Señor CASTELLAR introduced a proposition excluding forever the BOURBON family, and all its branches, from the throne of Spain. Debate on this proposal will take place on Tuesday next.

GEORGIA.

Attempts to Organize the Legislature—General Terry's Power—Dispatch from Bryant, the Leader of the Anti-Bullock Party.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 13.—The troubles at Atlanta over the organization of the Legislature seem to have degenerated into a Bullock and anti-Bullock fight. Numerous dispatches were received here to-day on the subject, including one or more from General TERRY, asking instructions as to his action under certain circumstances. In the matter of local State officers interfering unwarrantably, he was directed to act promptly in their removal. In the matter of the award of the seats of unseated members, he was instructed to enforce the laws of Georgia on that subject, and give the seat to the person having the next highest number of votes; and (as to any other obstacles in the way of the organization of the Legislature or the enforcement of the Reconstruction acts, he was instructed to act cautiously, but, if necessary, to remove such obstacles by virtue of his authority under the laws of Congress. This authority, be it known, extends even to the removal of the Provisional Governor himself. The whole case is, therefore, in General TERRY's hands. The following dispatch from the Bryant party, telling the other side of the story, was received here by several Senators to-day:

ATLANTA, Ga., Jan. 13.—The General Assembly met on Monday, in direct violation of law. Governor BULLOCK ordered a Mr. HARRIS an officer on the State Road, which is entirely under the control of the Governor, to assume the duties of Secretary *pro tem.* He took absolute control of our affairs, although the law of Congress authorizes the General Assembly to perfect its organization. We should have organized permanently yesterday, if this man HARRIS had not dismissed us when we had been in session but two hours. I protested against the usurpation of authority by this man, and he sent two fellows, whom he called 'Sergeants-at-Arms,' to arrest me. One was a son of POSTER BLOCKER. The other drew a pistol on me to shoot me. The whole was an unparalleled usurpation of authority in this country, except by the rebels. As a Union soldier and a Republican I protested, but it did no good. If BULLOCK and BLODGETT continue as they have begun they will split the Republican Party of Georgia for ever. I have resigned the position of Postmaster of Augusta from what I regard as a sense of duty to my State, and have taken my seat in the General Assembly. No matter what may be said of me, I shall be found to my record as a union soldier and a Republican. If the General Assembly is allowed to proceed and organize we will elect an anti-Bullock Republican and ratify the Fifteenth Amendment at once. The Democrats who are disqualified refuse to take the oath. They all submit to the law. In fact, there is but little opposition in the State. Will General BULLOCK be allowed to continue to obstruct the organization of our House?

E. BRYANT,
Republican member General Assembly.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

ATLANTA, Ga., Jan. 13.—The Senate has adjourned. The House completed a roll of its members, when an order was received from Governor BULLOCK, approved by General TERRY, ordering a recess of the House until Monday next to give time to inquire into the eligibility of the members. General TERRY has issued an order appointing a Board of Officers, consisting of General Ruger, General Haines and Major George Goodfellow, to convene on Saturday, to inquire into the eligibility of Messrs. Winn, of Cobb County; Dooley and Halcomb, of Milton; Anderson, of Holston; Hinton, of Marion, and Welborn, of Union, to seats in the Georgia Legislature under the Reconstruction acts.

ALABAMA.

Proceedings of the Legislature—The Schoolmaster Needed.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Jan. 13.—The Legislature has been engaged entirely on local bills. In the House several members expressed indignation at the introduction of a resolution authorizing the appointment of a clerk to put in legible and sensible shape bills for engrossing. The member who introduced it stated that the Governor had often to approve bills that were disgraceful to the State on account of the bad spelling and worse grammar. The resolution was defeated.

TENNESSEE.

Proceedings of the Constitutional Convention—The Bill of Rights.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Jan. 13.—The Constitutional Convention was, to-day, again engrossed in the introduction and reading of propositions to amend the State Constitution, many of which were similar to those offered yesterday. Among those offered to-day were the following:

To prohibit the further issues of State Banks; to take up the Constitution and read it, article by article, and adopt such amendments as are necessary; to reduce the number of Circuit and Chancery Districts; to organize a Supreme Court, consisting of a Chief Justice and four Associate Justices; to punish members of secret political societies; to elect judicial and county officers as soon as practicable after the ratification of the Constitution; to extend colored suffrage to a vote of the people as an independent proposition; adopting the system of *viva voce* voting in elections; limiting the power of the Legislature to remit penalties and pay claims; providing that the public debt shall never exceed five per centum of the taxable wealth of the State, and until the debt is reduced to that point, that the Legislature shall have no power to appropriate money except to pay existing liabilities and the ordinary expenses of the Government; conferring the power of appointing Secretary of State on the Governor, subject to ratification by the Senate.

A section was adopted against the reception of any petition, or other communications, speaking disrespectfully of any department of the State or Federal Government. [This was suggested by reason of a letter from a member of the Convention of 1865, speaking disrespectfully of the Government of the United States, and which the Convention permitted to be read.]

The Committee on the Bill of Rights reported the same as contained in the present Constitution, with amendments declaring that elections shall be free and equal; that no voter shall be deprived of his right of suffrage except by proof of law; against a test oath; prohibiting slavery or involuntary servitude, and the enactment of laws recognizing property in man. The report was ordered to be printed.

SANDWICH ISLANDS.

An Austrian Frigate in a Cyclone—Various Gales in the Sandwich Islands.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 13.—Honolulu advices to the 22d of December, state that the Austrian frigate *Donau*, Admiral VON PETZ commanding, arrived on the 20th from Yokohama. She encountered a heavy cyclone and suffered serious damage, losing her rudder and sternpost, and sustaining other injuries. The islands have been visited by furious gales, causing much damage. The bark *R. N. Wood* has returned from an unsuccessful voyage to the islands of the South Pacific under the auspices of the Hawaiian Board of Emigration. The natives refused to come to the Sandwich Islands.

CANADA.

Swift Schooners Wanted for Police—Protection of the Fisheries.

TORONTO, Jan. 12.—A special dispatch from Ottawa to the *Leader* says the Minister of Marine advertised to-day for six swift-sailing schooners, to be used as a Marine Police on the coast....It is not improbable, in view of the continued opposition to reciprocity on the part of the American Government, that more stringent legislation will be adopted next session for the protection of the Canadian fisheries, and some modification be made in the tariff on the same grounds.

A $40,000 Fire in Chicago—$10,000 Loss by Fire in Norwich, Conn.

CHICAGO, Jan. 13.—A fire broke out this evening, at 6 o'clock, in the rear of Nos. 105, 107 and 109 Madison-street, occupied by SHERWOOD & Co., manufacturers of school furniture; loss $6,000; insurance $5,000. S. E. MORSE & Co., manufacturers of printers' furniture, loss $20,000; insured for $10,000. Other parties occupying the same building lose about $10,000; insured for $4,000. The aggregate loss is about $40,000; insurance about one-half.

NORWICH, Conn., Jan. 13.—A fire in the shoe store occupied by Messrs. BAIRD & WHITEMORE, on Main-street, this evening, burned out the entire interior of the store, causing a loss on the stock and building of about $10,000; insured for $6,000. J. M. & E. G. BIDWELL, boot and shoe dealers, adjoining, had their stock damaged by smoke. By the great efforts of the firemen, the fire was prevented from spreading, or the loss would have been very heavy.

The American Dairymen's Convention at Utica.

UTICA, N. Y., Jan. 13.—The fifth annual Convention of the American Dairymen's Association, which has been in session in this city since yesterday morning, adjourned this afternoon. The annual address was delivered by Professor G. C. CALDWELL, of Cornell University. Addresses were also made by Hon. HORATIO SEYMOUR, Hon. J. STANTON GOULD, Professor J. LAW, JOHN M. WEBB, of New-York; J. B. LYMAN, of the New-York *Tribune*; Professor A. N. PRENTISS, of Cornell University; Mr. BARTLETT, of Ohio, and others. A prize of $100 was awarded L. B. ARNOLD, of Ithaca, for the best essay on cheese as an article of food. Hon. HORATIO SEYMOUR was reelected President for the ensuing year. The Convention was large and enthusiastic.

The National Bricklayers' Convention—Officers Elected.

CHICAGO, Jan. 13.—The National Bricklayers' Convention last evening elected the following officers: Vice-President EDWARD O'ROURKE; Secretary, S. J. BURROWS; Treasurer, WALTER E. DODSON. This morning a Committee was appointed to report on the telegraph operators' strike, and report a resolution indorsing the action of the operators, pledging them moral and material support.

Mr. THOMAS, of Ohio, was elected delegate at large to the National Labor Congress. The new officers were then installed, and the Convention adjourned until 10 o'clock to-morrow morning.

Snow Storm in Maine.

BELFAST, Me., Jan. 13.—A violent snow storm commenced about noon and continues this evening. There has only been one day's sleighing here during the Winter, which is unprecedented for Eastern Maine.

AUGUSTA, Me., Jan. 13.—A severe snow storm is prevailing here; the wind is from the northeast.

The Kentucky Press Association—Louisville City Engineer.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Jan. 13.—The Kentucky Press Association met at Lexington yesterday. Mr. RAUCH, of the Lexington *Observer & Reporter*, delivered the address of welcome. Mr. W. N. HALDEMAN, of the Louisville *Courier-Journal*, was elected President for the ensuing year. The next meeting is fixed for the first Wednesday in June at Louisville. A banquet was given last evening. To-day the members visited various points of interest....General J. M. ST. JOHN, formerly Engineer-in-Chief of the rebel Government, was made City Engineer last night.

SAN DOMINGO.

Annexation Feeling on the Island—Appeal of Luperon and Cabral to Congress—Opinions of the Press—Letter from the English Vice-Consul Farrington.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 13.—Later letters and papers received here from St. Thomas and Turk's Island give some further interesting particulars regarding the annexation feeling and excitement on the Island of San Domingo. LUPERON and CABRAL had fulminated another proclamation, this time addressed specially to the Washington Cabinet and the United States Senate. They declare that the Cabinet is laboring under an error in believing that to treat with BAEZ is to treat with the real power of the country. They say:

We reveal to the entire world, and especially to the American people, the nullity of his act. The Dominican Senate, composed of members devoted soul and body to BAEZ, elected under the pressure of bayonets, have not the necessary power to ratify anything, they not being the free representatives of the nation. We bring these facts to the knowledge of the American Senate, who are called upon to judge the acts of the Executive, and we beseech the Eternal to enlighten the decisions of this illustrious body, so that they may disclaim the conduct of General BAEZ by not sanctioning his acts.

It is instructive to add that this is but the howl of defeated bandits. CABRAL has not an organized follower, while LUPERON is practically in exile at Turk's Island. It is not generally known, but it is nevertheless true, that the LUPERON was in command of the pirate *Telegraph*, which not long since overhauled an American brig, whose Captain, JOSHUA N. ROWE, Esq., was at the State Department to-day to lay the facts before our Government. The Dominican authorities declared him a pirate, and the *Telegraph* was overhauled at Tortola by the British authorities, and LUPERON escaped by deserting the vessel and leaving it to answer the charge of piracy.

The St. Thomas *Times*, of Dec. 29, makes the following observation on the San Domingo treaty:

The Americans appear to have been led into this Baez movement without first having ascertained what sentiment of the people at large. In order to carry out this Samana project the United States will have both to uphold BAEZ's Government, and to quell the revolution. What with these troubles, and the dreadful unhealthiness of Samana, it is to be feared that the purchase, in these, whichever it may be, will be a very dear bargain, and more so than the long-pending one of St. Thomas.

There is evidently some doubt about the truth of the report received here that the English Vice-Consul at Puerto Plata, Mr. FARRINGTON, had engaged in efforts to foment insurrectionary opposition to the annexation project. In a letter received here to-day, from which I am permitted to make the following extract, he expresses a determination, in case of the ratification of the treaties, to apply to Her Majesty's Government for the position of Vice-Consul at Samana, and then speaks of annexation as follows:

You may often wonder what the mass of the people here say of the prospect of seeing in a week or two the American flag flying over the country. To this I can reply, as I feel myself able to judge. The majority of the better classes, I may say all, would only be too happy if it were to-morrow. The country people care for nothing but money. As to who governs is of little importance. A lot of Government officials, who live by rules, would rather object to the change, but as a rule Dominicans would not care a bit about the matter. It is generally believed that the change will be very soon. Therefore, it is better not to disappoint them. Should they be kept in doubt, the party repulsed will influence them and make them believe that their condition will be worse if they permit the Yankees to come. The old proverb is true, "Strike while the iron is hot." There is no better race of people living than the Dominicans, and easier ruled, provided the head commands respect. I offer my opinion as I offer my services. If in any way I can serve you or the Government, I am always ready and will do it with pleasure.

I am yours, &c.,
THEODORE FARRINGTON.

Judge Richardson and the Boston and Erie Railroad—The Massachusetts State Police.

BOSTON, Jan. 13.—Judge RICHARDSON has written a letter declining the Presidency of the Hartford and Erie Railroad....In the House to-day, Mr. FITZGERALD, of Boston, introduced a bill to abolish the State Police.... ABRAHAM WILLIAMS and FRANK MANNAL, both colored, have been arrested and identified as the burglars who entered the house of ABEL BAKER, in Hamilton, Mass., Monday night, and locked the inmates in their rooms, and robbed Mr. BAKER of $700 in gold and $600 in greenbacks.

The Telegraphers' Strike—The South.

LOUISVILLE, Jan. 13.—The Superintendent of the Southern Grand Division says: "The Western Union Telegraph office at New-Orleans has now a full force of new men on duty, and business is transacted as usual."

WASHINGTON, Jan. 13.—Eleven of the striking telegraph operators at this point have signed the conditions of the Company and applied for orders.

Miscellaneous Telegrams.

NORFOLK, Va., Jan. 12.—The Directors of the Norfolk and Great Western Railway to-day met to consider the proposition of responsible persons in New-York to build the entire road from Norfolk to Bristol, Tenn., and appointed a committee to proceed to New-York at once and close the contract.

CINCINNATI, Jan. 13.—The Western Lead Corridors' Association held its annual meeting yesterday. Representatives were present from Pittsburg, Chicago, St. Louis, Cincinnati, Cleveland and Louisville. B. L. FAHNESTOCK, of Pittsburg, was elected President; W. H. PULSIFER, of St. Louis, Vice-President, and C. F. WELLS, of Pittsburg, Secretary....The body of G. HIRT was found yesterday in the Ohio River at Portsmouth. It is supposed he committed suicide.

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 13.—ISAAC JACOBS, a rag picker, was arrested here for having in his possession several watches, various articles of jewelry and other property supposed to have been brought here from Cincinnati .... The weather has turned cold again. There was a sharp frost last night.

BALTIMORE, Jan. 13.—Rev. JAMES DOLAN, pastor of St. Patrick's Roman Catholic Church on Broadway in this city, which office he has filled for the past twenty-nine years, died yesterday, at the age of 54.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Jan. 13.—THOS. BRADSHAW, an aged man living near Sharpsburg, Ky., struck his wife with an ax and broke her head. Believing her dead he hanged himself.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., Jan. 13.—CHAMBERS & GOOD's carpenter shop was destroyed by fire to-night. The loss is $2,500, on which there is $1,500 insurance. The fire was the work of an incendiary.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Jan. 13.—TOM ALLEN has received articles of agreement to fight with JIM MACE. He accepts them, with the exception of one requiring him to go to New-York within a week of the day of the fight to select a referee. He and his friends consider it unjust.

FITTSBURG, Penn., Jan. 13.—Colonel WM. DIEHL, the oldest native inhabitant, soldier of the war of 1812, died here to-day.

FORTRESS MONROE, Jan. 13.—The Spanish gunboats and the frigate *Isabel la Catolica* went to sea at noon to-day.

CHICAGO, Jan. 13.—The Fifteenth Amendment to the Constitution of the United States was ratified by the Senate of Minnesota yesterday by a party vote of 14 to 13.

HARTFORD, Conn., Jan. 13.—The Connecticut Democratic State Convention has been called to meet at New-Haven on Feb. 22.

Great Change in the Temperature.

At noon on Thursday the mercury in the thermometer stood at 32° (Fahrenheit;) at 2:15 o'clock in the afternoon, 33°; at 11 o'clock in the evening it had fallen to 20°, or 2° below the freezing point. Thus in nearly nine hours a fall of 30° was experienced.

ALBANY.

An Economical Spasm—Treats for Lawyers—The Governor Accused of Trickery—Adjournment of the Assembly on Account of the Illness of the Speaker—New Bills Introduced.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ALBANY, Thursday, Jan. 13, 1870.

The Senate assembled this morning in an economical mood, which showed itself in a proposition from one of the Democratic members to cut down the number of clerks of committees heretofore employed by that body. Senator MURPHY declared it to be a useless expenditure of the public money, and Senator WOODIN thought the Committees had better wait till they had something to do, and then, if they found they needed clerks, to ask for them. The discussion ended by resolving to employ the same number of clerks as were employed last year.

TREATS FOR LAWYERS.

Senator MURPHY offered a resolution to print 500 copies of the different projects that have been submitted to the Legislature for carrying into effect the Judiciary clause of the new Constitution. He said that many leading lawyers had expressed a wish to consider the plans proposed, and they would doubtless offer suggestions that would be valuable to the Judiciary Committee in maturing a bill. An amendment was offered to print 1,000 instead of 500 copies for distribution among the Bar, but Senator KENNEDY thought 500 was sufficient, as the practical effect of the distribution would be that the Committee would receive 500 different suggestions on the subject, which would be as many as it could digest. Five hundred were accordingly ordered.

ANOTHER EXECUTIVE SESSION.

Senator HARDENBERGH said he had received information from the Governor that one of the Canal Appraisers had resigned, and it was deemed important that his place should be filled immediately. He therefore moved a suspension of the rules to enable the Senate to go into Executive Session and receive the Governor's nomination for the vacant place. Unanimous consent was given and an Executive Session was held, but the Governor's nominee did not get confirmed. The name sent in by the Governor was that of Colonel NORTH, a man rendered notorious during the war by his alleged connection with the manufacture of soldiers' votes at Washington, where he was arrested and detained in prison for some length of time. It was not for this, however, that the Senate refused to confirm him as a Canal Appraiser, but because they believed that such a distinguished martyr to Copperheadism deserved a higher reward. It seems that Colonel NORTH is an applicant for the more desirable position of Insurance Superintendent, and those Senators who are his backers for this place charge that the Governor's unseemly haste to dump him into the Canal was nothing more nor less than a trick to get him out of the way and clear the track for an Insurance Superintendent of his own choice. The Senate did not absolutely refuse to confirm him, but they referred the nomination to the Senator from his district, (HUMBARD, of the Twenty-third,) which, under the circumstances, and in view of the haste deemed so desirable by the Governor, is regarded as very significant. If there is a quorum to-morrow, there may be another Executive Session, when we shall see what we shall see. Signs indicate that a storm is brewing between the Governor and his Senatorial advisers in this matter of appointments. The Senators and the Tammany Ring together won't allow the Governor to have a single man of his own out of all the appointments. The Canal Appraiser who has resigned is Hon. E. P. BROOKS, considered the best of the three incumbents of that office. His resignation is said to be owing to disagreement with his colleagues about the amount of damage that should be paid to certain claimants on the Black River—BROOKS thinking the award too high. The three Appraisers are all Republicans, and are all liable to be superseded any day, as their terms have already expired. There are strong reasons, however, of a public nature why they should not be removed at present; and since Governor HOFFMAN finds such difficulty in satisfying the Senate, the best thing he can do is to allow the present Appraisers to hold on. The reasons alluded to are that the Appraisers have now under consideration claims which they have spent six months in hearing at an expense to the State of $25,000 for counsel fees, and of as much more to the claimants, all of which would go for nothing, and the work would have to be repeated, were the present Appraisers to be removed from office at this time.

ADJOURNMENT OF THE ASSEMBLY.

At the opening of the Assembly this morning, Mr. ALVORD offered a resolution that when the House adjourn, it be to Wednesday morning next. He said the Speaker was lying very ill, and his complaint was greatly aggravated by his anxiety about the proceedings in the Assembly in his absence. His physicians had expressed the opinion that the adjournment of the House would be of more benefit to him than any prescription they could give, and might be the means of saving his life. An amendment to fix the time for Tuesday instead of Wednesday, was offered, but on a strong appeal from Mr. ALVORD it was withdrawn and the resolution was adopted.

FREEDOM OF RELIGIOUS OPINION FOR CRIMINALS.

Among the new bills introduced to-day was one by Mr. HUBBARD, entitled "An act to secure religious freedom to convicts in the State Prisons and Penitentiaries of the State." It seems that as the law now stands, convicts were prohibited from holding conversations with any clergyman except the Chaplain of the prison, unless in presence of an officer of the prison. Ninety per cent. of the convicts of the State are said to be Catholics, and in sickness and approaching death, and sometimes in health, they are desirous of confessing to a priest. The act is intended to give them that privilege, and to allow each convict to choose his own spiritual adviser.

THE BROOKLYN FERRIES.

Mr. NACHTMAN introduced the old and useless bill of last year, to compel ferry companies to erect bridges at the boat landings to prevent a rush of passengers to or from the boats. The thing has been tried once, and every one who is in the habit of crossing the Brooklyn ferries knows it to be impracticable.

GAS.

Mr. MITCHELL has also reproduced his Gas bill of last year, with some amendments alleged to be necessary to make it constitutional, but which takes all the pith out of it. It will probably end as it did before, in—gas. S.

THE STATE LEGISLATURE.

SENATE....ALBANY, Thursday, Jan. 13.

BILLS REPORTED.

By Mr. MURPHY—Repealing the Westchester County Common Pleas and General Sessions of the Peace act; also, prescribing jurisdiction and to provide for filling vacancies in Courts of Sessions; also, for the relief of MARY BRADLEY.

By Mr. M. NORTON—Amending the Metropolitan Excise law.

The Senate concurred in the House resolution to adjourn over till Wednesday next.

NOTICE OF BILLS.

By Mr. GERRY—Amending the New-York and Brooklyn Wharf acts.

By Mr. CHAMBERLAIN—For rebuilding Washington Market in New-York City.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

By Mr. CAULDWELL—For the relief of WILLIAM CHAMBERLAIN; also for the relief of GEORGIANNA BASSFORD.

By Mr. CHAPMAN—Providing means to extend the Chenango Canal.

By Mr. PIERCE—To incorporate the National Homœopathic University of the City of New-York.

By Mr. MINER—For the relief of JOHN FITZPATRICK.

By Mr. BLOOD—Allowing the town of Milton, Saratoga County, to issue bonds to pay its indebtedness.

By Mr. CHAPMAN—Amending the acts extending the jurisdiction of the Surrogate's Court.

By Mr. BOWNE—Preventing the Clerks of the Surrogate's Court practicing as attorneys, &c., or as special guardians, in such Court.

By Mr. PIERCE—Authorizing the North American Life Insurance Company to issue scrip to policy holders.

By Mr. M. NORTON—Amending the Revised Statutes relative to Clerks of New-York District Courts.

The bill provides that Clerks of the District Courts of New-York City shall be appointed by the Justices of the District Courts, and appointments to take effect June, 1870.

By Mr. SANFORD—To amend the act authorizing certain towns and counties in Oneida, Herkimer, Madison, Otsego and Chenango Counties to take stock in the Utica, Chenango and Susquehanna Valley Railroad.

By Mr. SCOTT—Amending the act relative to preferred causes in the Supreme Court and the Court of Appeals, passed April 8, 1869.

The bill provides for the amending of section 1 of law passed April 8, 1869, as follows:

SECTION 1. Actions in which executors and administrators are sole plaintiffs or sole defendants, and actions for the construction of or adjudication upon a will in which the administrators are joined as plaintiffs or defendants with other parties, shall have a preference in the Court of Appeals and Supreme Court, at the General Term thereof, over all actions, except in criminal cases, and may be moved out of their order accordingly.

By Mr. KENNEDY—For the relief of JACOB PIKOW.

By Mr. CAULDWELL—Relative to the Westchester County Court.

RESOLUTIONS.

By Mr. LORD—Resolved, if the Assembly concur, That the principal and interest of the State debt contracted before the 28th of February, 1862, and which is not held by the Comptroller or the Commissioners of the Canal Fund in trust, be paid as the same accrues or becomes due in gold; And that the Comptroller and the Commissioners of the Canal Fund respectively purchase from time to time such amounts of gold coin as shall be necessary to enable them to comply with this resolution. Laid over.

A NEW RULE.

A new Standing Committee, known as the Committee on the Affairs of Villages, was ordered.

EXECUTIVE SESSION.

The Senate then went into Executive Session for half an hour on the question of appointing a Canal Appraiser in place of Mr. BROOKS.

ALBANY BONDS.

On resuming the Legislative Session, the Senate went into Committee on the bill allowing the Common Council of Albany to issue bonds for public improvements. After a slight amendment, the bill was reported to the Senate and ordered to a third reading.

Adjourned.

ASSEMBLY.

ILLNESS OF THE SPEAKER.

Mr. ALVORD stated that the Speaker of the House was prostrated with illness, and his recovery was, in the opinion of his physicians, retarded by his anxiety concerning the sessions of the House. He, therefore, moved that when the House adjourn to-day, it adjourn till Wednesday next. Agreed to.

ANNUAL REPORTS.

The annual reports of the State Engineer and of the Superintendent of the Onondaga Salt Springs; also, the report of the Trustees of the Willard Insane Asylum; also, of the State Inebriate Asylum were received. Mr. LAWRENCE presented the memorial of the New-York Prison Association for a change in the Penitentiary system.

BILLS REPORTED.

By Mr. FIELDS—Amending the Albany Special Sessions Court law; also, relative to taxes in Lewis County.

By Mr. SELKREG—Relative to the compensation of deputy clerks.

Mr. FIELDS, by consent, reported from the Judiciary Committee the bill for the relief of the Mechanics' Association.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

By Mr. ROMAN—Amending the Capitol Police law.

By Mr. CULLEN—Relative to the American Baptist Missionary Union; also, for the relief of BERTRERO JONES; and changing the name of the Knox Railway Company.

By Mr. MOSELEY—Relative to joint stock companies.

The bill provides that every company charged in business in this State, the capital stock of which is represented by shares, shall within three months after the passage of the proposed bill file in the office of the Secretary of State its articles of association, also the covenant by which such shareholders agree to be bound, and an affidavit of its identity to the benefits conferred by chapter 282 of the Laws of 1848, or chapter 165 of the Laws of 1854. Annual elections shall be held for trustees.

By Mr. DROLL—Amending the act relative to laying out roads in Kings County.

By Mr. WEITE—Amending the act relative to accounts.

By Mr. NACHTMAN—Relative to New-York and Brooklyn ferries, and to preserve human life.

By Mr. PLUNKETT—Regulating the use of New-York hackney coaches.

The bill provides that scavengers, cabs and other vehicles having a license from the Mayor, may run through any streets, avenues or public places in and about New-York.

By Mr. KIERNAN—Chartering the trustees of the Protestant Episcopal Church of Long Island; also, relative to New-York City and County elections.

The latter provides that canvassers and inspectors of election be chosen annually by the people; that the canvass of votes be made in districts for which they may be elected; that no ticket shall contain more than two names for either position, and that the two receiving the highest votes be elected, and the one of the remaining two receiving the next highest vote be appointed by the Mayor. The provisions are somewhat similar to the old law. The bill gives the minority party one inspector and one canvasser in each district.

By Mr. LOWRY—For the relief of the Utica Mechanics' Association.

By Mr. ALVORD—Changing the name of the Syracuse Savings Institution.

By Mr. HATHAWAY—Amending the act for grading streets in New-York, passed in 1869; also, amending an act authorizing the Newburg Common Council to lay out streets.

By Mr. AINSWORTH—Amending the Saratoga Spring Water law; also, for a Town Hall at Saratoga Springs.

By Mr. SELKREG—Changing the name of the Ithaca and Towanda Railroad.

By Mr. HAMMERSLEY—Chartering the Excelsior Manufacturing Company; also, to amend the New-York Steam Boiler Inspection act; also, amending the Game and Fish Preservation act.

By Mr. HUBBARD—Securing religious freedom to convicts.

By Mr. CAMPBELL—Prohibiting the cutting of ice within a quarter of a mile of any public highway.

By Mr. PATRICK—To amend the Elmira City charter.

RESOLUTIONS.

Mr. M. C. MURPHY moved that the Railroad Committee report a bill preventing the Hudson River Railroad Company from running steam or dummy engines south of Canal-street, New-York, if deemed expedient. Agreed to.

Mr. BARBER moved that the Judiciary Committee report a bill regulating the sale of kerosene oil. Agreed to.

Mr. HUBBARD moved that a gold badge, to cost not over $100, be procured for the Sergeant-at-Arms, as the badge used by the former Sergeant was lost. Referred to the Committee on Expenditures.

The House then adjourned till Wednesday next at 11 o'clock A. M.

A Lady Who Has Got Used to Having Bones Broken.

A correspondent of the Portland *Press* says Mrs. SARAH POTTER, of Wales, Me., seems to have been peculiarly unfortunate. When about 9 years old the bone of one of her arms was split. Three years later she suffered from a compound, longitudinal fracture of the same, the bone being "broken off and split to pieces," to use her own language. At the age of 40, her ankle was broken and "crushed to pieces;" a very severe compound fracture. Eight years later, one of her shoulders was broken and she suffered otherwise from severe contusions. Two months after the other shoulder was dislocated and broken down, in addition to other severe injuries from contusion. When 53 years old she broke her wrist, making a severe compound fracture. About three years subsequently the same wrist was again fractured; yet, notwithstanding all these injuries, she is now, at the age of 66, in the enjoyment of comfortable health, and doing the work incident to the care of a family and farmhouse.

An Irreproachable Newspaper Writer.

From the Boston Times, Jan. 9.

Within the past month an article was published in the Boston *Times* which had a most unparalleled history. The writer, who is a steady go-to-meeting citizen, it seems, had his mind filled with his subject before going to bed, and determined to submit it to paper at the first opportunity. He bedroom adjoins his parlor, in which he customarily writes; and some time early in the following morning our three weeks while sitting at his escritoire, wondering why the room was so dark. His first thought was that his wife had taken away the light to inspect the children's dormitory, and so sat until his patience gave out waiting for her return. But she did not come, and he went to the parlor door and inquired in tones somewhat different from those which distinguished his courtship, what was the cause of delay. The voice in reply came from the bedroom, and thither he went to find his wife in bed, who asked him in wonderment what had caused him to get up at that untimely hour. He had risen in his sleep, partially robed himself, and had written the article while in a somnambulic state. We regret that we did not preserve the copy of the article so written; but from our recollection of its chirography it was a fair specimen of our friend's rather peculiar but exceedingly plain handwriting. He assures us that he had not made a single correction mark on it; and also that there were two interlineations on the manuscript, carried and interpolated with as much precision as if the article had been written by him in daylight and with his eyes open.

ROME.

The Nativity—Archæological Explorations—Special Service at the Villa Borghese—American Social Life—Death of a Sculptor—Miss Cushman.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ROME, Monday, Dec. 20, 1869.

The *Nativity* of the Nativity is now calling the faithful to the Churches of Rome; and overflowing as the city is with its sacerdotal population, worshipers are not wanting. The *Santo Presepe*, as the church bells are poetically called, are sounding, and the Holy Sacrament is exposed for adoration in many of the churches. The Bishops have forgotten their Council and are engaged with the offices becoming to the holy or festive season. Crimson draperies line most of the churches, and more than the usual number of lights make cheerful the gloom of chapels illuminated but once a year. I never saw the old marble idol of the Madonna in the now restored Church of St. Augustine so resplendent with jewels and every sort of precious votive offerings. If any one wishes to see paganism in its grossest form in a professedly Christian country, here in St. Augustine may be found the exhibition. The foot of this miraculous image has nearly been kissed off, and a crowd of worshipers are all the time flat on their faces before it. We who have no holy stone to kiss, feel the poverty of our religion when we see what a wealth of saints, symbols, consecrated wafers, blessed beads, candles, cups, sacred water, and the innumerable trinkets which go to make up the great *Sale a tresc* collection which the Church has formed to entice us poor men-children and women-children to its worship.

ARCHÆOLOGICAL EXPLORATIONS.

We have the promise of authority that the archæological explorations, which have been suspended for some time, shall be resumed again. These have been carried on in the ancient Roman Emporium, among the ruins of the Palace of the Cæsars, and at Ostia. The Pope wishes to give the Bishops a taste of every delight peculiar to this interesting field, and a refined curiosity cannot in any other way be so well gratified as by opening the doors of the treasure-house of antiquities. I visited the Roman Emporium a few days ago and found a few workmen languidly pursuing their labor, as most Roman workmen do. The Tiber has been raised by the continued rains, and the water has partly covered the excavations, and deposited so much mud as to make it necessary to do over again work once well accomplished. The excavations extend about one-sixth of a mile along the bank, but are not yet carried very far into it, nor is it the present intention to do that. Columns, blocks of unwrought marble, wine jars, unbroken, and many fragments of less value are found. The ancient quay, as it is gradually uncovered, presents the most interesting object, with its pavement worn by the feet of very ancient mariners, and the projecting images of travertine with the great holes through which ropes were passed by which vessels were tied to the wharf. The authority promises to carry on the work after this with more vigor, and there is every reason to believe that many other objects will be found.

At the Palace of the Cæsars every Thursday afternoon in fine weather, the throng of visitors is so great that one might think that AGRIPPINA had come back and was holding a drawing room. Scores of elegant carriages are collected in the neighborhood of the great entrance, and the only formality necessary is the inscription of the name on the visitors' book at the door. This is the part which is now the private property of the Emperor NAPOLEON. The chambers uncovered last Summer are new objects of curiosity, and among these vast ruins, which can be explored with more convenience, or less discomfort, than any of the others, the student of the past, or the poetical dreamer, finds it pleasant for hours to wander. It is the place always revisited with most pleasure on coming back to Rome.

SERVICE AT THE VILLA BORGHESE.

Nowhere is it more gloomy and sad than in Rome when the weather is bad, and nowhere has the delectable beauty of fine weather so great a charm. There has been a change within a few days from cloud to sunshine, and although the brightest days known to Rome have not shone, they have been bright enough to revive hope, and produce a little cheerfulness. Three or four days ago one of the pleasantest was taken advantage of for a service in the Villa Borghese, of the greater part of the garrison of Rome. The better-conditioned population, and the foreign visitors, had been shut up so long by the wet weather, that on this first opportunity all turned out for a little much-needed recreation. The concourse of spectators on the grounds of the Villa was immense, but the park is extensive and not inconvenient for a military parade, and all seemed to enjoy the spectacle highly. Chairs for the Bishops were placed on one of the terraces, where a good prospect could be had, and large numbers of them, with Cardinals, came to see the show. Six or seven thousand men were on parade, and I never saw a better looking body of soldiers. There are some mercenaries among the Pope's troops, but there are a great many who pay their own expenses. The time seems to be coming when nearly all will have to do that or be starved out, for the Pope himself goes begging in all the world. We are not a little bewild

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

THE LIFE OF REV. JOSEPH ADDISON ALEXANDER, D.D. In Two Volumes. New-York: CHARLES SCRIBNER & Co. 1870.

Dr. ALEXANDER was well known to the religious and literary world as a man of rare power as a preacher, and a scholar whose attainments were equaled by few, if by any, men in this country. By nature, retiring and modest, his habits as a student increased his indisposition to anything like publicity, and many will learn for the first time from this memoir how well fitted he was to adorn the social circle or the festive occasion. This biography is too minute; there is a great deal of repetition and unnecessary verbiage, and some things are told of Dr. ALEXANDER's childhood which might well have been spared in setting forth the character of one so truly great. His childhood, however, was a brief one. By the time that he was ten years of age his tastes and enjoyments were almost entirely literary. His biographer says:

"His proficiency in study, and the ease and exactness with which he mastered the elements of knowledge, were almost incredible. It is impossible to point to the time when he did not know his letters. He soon learned to read. Once possessed of this delightful and invaluable art, his appetite for books became perfectly insatiable. He was never at rest. His thirst for knowledge was unquenchable and constant. He hungered after his intellectual pabulum as a carnivorous animal hungers after his prey. His eyes never wearied in the attempt to decypher unaccustomed characters. The strangeness of a foreign language was no invincible obstacle in his path. He would get hold of an old grammar or part of a grammar, or else make one for himself that would answer for the nonce; he would disinter from a heap of waste paper and forgotten volumes some venerable dictionary, with the back gone and many of the leaves torn out or hopelessly defaced, or in lieu of that he would store his mind with the new vocabulary as he went along. In this way he soon learned to knock a language to pieces, resolve it into its structural parts, and examine its hidden machinery; and all this he did with a vehemence of impulse and a rapidity of work that must have been very startling to the other boys, and was sufficiently surprising to all who were in any measure acquainted with his habits. But most of these efforts were put forth in solitude, and he did not care to speak of them to a living soul."

His father's method of teaching him the classics was unique, although it was the same afterwards adopted by Cardinal MEZZOFONTI, the wonderful linguist:

"As soon as he was able to understand the meaning of English words, his father began to teach him Latin. His habit was to write out for him each day a number of Latin words on a slip of paper, with the meanings in English, and make him commit them to memory. The same plan was pursued with his other sons, and subsequently with his grandsons. It was not long before ADDISON had thus committed a thousand of these Latin vocables. In due course of time the number had amounted to many thousands. This was the foundation of that enormous vocabulary which was afterwards to be of such incalculable service to the commentator on Isaiah, on the Psalms, on the Acts, on Mark, and on Matthew, and the remote origin of that classical scholarship which shines with no dim or uncertain lustre in every page of his somewhat voluminous writings."

The same plan was adopted by his father in teaching him Hebrew, which he began to study at the age of 10 years. He soon after began to attend the Princeton Academy, kept by Mr. ROBERT BAIRD. Here his attainments were rapid. He was already a fine Arabic scholar, and perfectly at home in Greek and Latin. One of his amusements at this time was found in exercises in English composition, of which some specimens are preserved. They consist of humorous and serious pieces, and feats of composition in which he had collected together to convey his ideas, the difficult and unused words in our language. An example of this is given under the title of "The Riches of the English Language," and it reads as follows:

"During a short outlope, which I took one rafty morning, in my ellery fell, to discover the ubication of a vespiary which annoyed me, I saw a tall, wandy, losel lungis, in a leasy roquelaur, thridding my gate, and knabbing a jannock which I had just before incheated in my pantry. From his xanthic color I took him for a Zambo poller who had sometimes shaved me. As it was gang week, I thought he might be maunding, and would willingly have given him a manchet; but I was not such a hoddy-doddy as to suffer every natibulary quervy to go digitigrade about my house and grounds. I mounted my horse, which I had left to glise on a scavy eyot in the neighboring beck during my gruesation, and pursued him, but he seized a clevy and tried to bleach the horse's chaufin and to base him back into the fell. Failing in this, he began to accoy me, and begged me to employ him as an abacist, pretending he had served as a lancepesade of infantry in Hayti. But I snebbed and gouged him, and not wishing the affair to be known to the neighboring clerisy, who were already not a little roiled by some things I had said too overtaskingly, I let the lown go shot-free, and went home rather lateward, feeling very hebete and corst; but after eating a chewet, and drinking a few mazers of perkin, I slumped into the quay and slept till morning."

In connection with the student life of JAMES W. ALEXANDER, whose history is interwoven with the life of his brother ADDISON, a good story is told of Dr. BETHUNE. Dr. ARCHIBALD ALEXANDER was always himself a firm believer in the doctrine, and was accustomed to impress it upon the minds of his classes at Princeton, which has since been illustrated in so solemn a manner by DE QUINCEY and COLERIDGE, that we never forget anything: in other words, that there is an important sense in which there is no such thing as forgetting. He had been lecturing on this subject one day to his theological pupils, and the young men had repaired to the Seminary refectory to get dinner, when the conversation at table fell upon the topic that had been presented to them in the classroom that morning. One of the students was noted for a disposition to call in question the conclusions of his preceptor, and on the occasion to which I now refer boldly proclaimed his dissent from the position that had been cautiously taken by his venerable instructor. "I know," said he, "there are some things I have totally forgotten, and shall never be able to recall!" Dr. BETHUNE, who was a student at Princeton at the time, and who was also boarding at the refectory, a man through life distinguished for his sparkling wit and repartee, immediately threw the table into roars of laughter by crying out, in his comical way, "Name one of them, Sir!"

In 1826, at the age of 18, ADDISON ALEXANDER graduated at Nassau Hall, receiving the highest honors of the College. The following extract from Mr. ALEXANDER's journal will show how he occupied the year subsequent to graduation:

"April 24.—I was born on the 24th of April, 1809, and am consequently 19 years old this day. Since my last birthday, besides parts and parcels of other works, I have read the following classical works entire:

1. In Hebrew. The Pentateuch of Moses; the books of Joshua, Judges and First Samuel. 2. In Arabic. The Koran of Mohammed, the Gospel of Matthew, and parts of Abulfaraj and Fackiheddin. 3. In French. The Telemaque of Fenelon, the "Avare" of Moliere and the Andromaque of Racine. 4. In Spanish. The Don Quixote of Cervantes. 5. In Italian. The Gerusalemme Liberata of Tasso and the Novelle of Soave in two volumes. I am an enemy to all chrestomathies, collectanea, and other scrap-books for the students of any language. Where no other books can be had, the use of such substitutes is compulsory; but when entire classical works can be obtained, no student ought to hesitate. The *Quarterly Review* very justly says, that a young man of sense and diligence will learn vastly more Greek by one perusal of the *Iliad* than by any attention to such compilations as those of ANDREW DALZEL. This has been my principle. When about to learn a language, I have endeavored to obtain a standard work of acknowledged merit and read it from end to end; and if no other such could be immediately obtained, my rule has been to read the first again. To the above list I may add a sixth: 6. In German. The four Gospels, in LUTHER's version. I have determined that in the ensuing Summer, in addition to my philological pursuits, I will read law, beginning with *Blackstone's Commentaries*."

In this year a change in his religious views took place, which influenced his whole future life. He thus briefly expresses his changed plans:

"My views respecting study are now changed. Intellectual enjoyment has been my idol heretofore; now my heart's desire is that I may live no longer to myself, but in Him in whom I have everlasting life. God grant that the acquisitions that I have been allowed to make under the influence of selfish motives may be turned to good account as instruments for the promotion of His glory."

The next year he was appointed adjunct Professor of Ancient Languages and Literature in the College of New-Jersey, and after two years went abroad for study and travel. This part of the biography is peculiarly entertaining, as it is enriched with his letters and observations of men and things in the Old World. One effect of this tour he thus states:

"I have got new feelings with respect to politics. I no longer look at the details of our democracy with shame or loathing. I have dismissed the habit of regarding our Republic as the certain prey of premature destruction."

Upon his return from Europe he became Professor in the Theological Seminary at Princeton. It was there that he achieved his high reputation for profound scholarship and classical attainments, almost unequaled, and certainly unsurpassed in this country. He became distinguished as a preacher, and as a brilliant and powerful writer in the religious and literary quarterlies and journals; but his lasting fame will rest upon his critical exegesis of the books of the Bible. On these works the vast stores of knowledge which he had collected were unlocked for the use of multitudes of students, and for the general good of mankind. As we remarked at the outset, the "life" is too minute, much is given that had better have been omitted, and the volume, by judicious pruning, could be reduced one-half, to the increased interest and value of the remainder. But even in its overloaded state, this biography is an interesting record of learning, genius and piety united in a remarkable man.

THE POLAR WORLD; A POPULAR DESCRIPTION OF MAN AND NATURE IN THE ARCTIC AND ANTARCTIC REGIONS OF THE GLOBE. By Dr. G. HARTWIG, author of, &c., &c. With additional chapters and 163 Illustrations. New-York: HARPER & BROTHERS. 1869.

If we may judge of the trustworthiness of his whole work by the fidelity with which the single part of the polar world that we have visited is described, all of Dr. HARTWIG's production is to be pronounced good and worthy of entire confidence. It is, we suppose, necessarily a compilation, at least in a great measure; but it is undoubtedly compiled from sources of acknowledged authenticity. Next best to knowing a thing oneself, is knowing, as Dr. HARTWIG does, where to look for it; for we have here a summary—or rather a digest—of the results obtained by all, or nearly all, the eminent travelers in high latitudes, and especially those distinguished as scientific explorers. Their separate discoveries are skillfully blended and harmonized, till we seem to be reaping the harvest of a single master intelligence which has gone over the whole ground. If we add to this that, in the process of being coördinated and brought into line, all these individual labors have been weighed in and sifted through the mind of a competent man of science, some idea may be arrived at of what a storehouse of information this volume represents. Dr. HARTWIG proposed "to convey solid instruction in an entertaining form," and he has certainly succeeded in doing so. Traversing so wide a range—treating of such diverse topics—describing so many things that appear different from different aspects—giving such a multitude of names, places and dates, it is not to be supposed, according to ordinary laws of human fallibility, that the author's pages are entirely clear of errors of deduction, or of misstatements of fact; but we know not where to look for a work of like magnitude that contains fewer than this of Dr. HARTWIG's. And the defects that we may be able to instance are so slight and unimportant as inappreciably to lessen the weight of authority that *The Polar World* should and will retain.

There are, however, some minor points on which we should be glad of enlightenment. What, for example, is the "Dernide" goose? (p. 44) In the lists of the Arctic anserines we have never before seen the name. Is it a misprint, as "looms," for "loons," (p. 67,) certainly is? So, "brent" geese (p. 48) were better called "brant;" the "burgermaster" gull better "burgomaster." According to recent investigations, the proper name of the walrus is *Rosmarus obesus*, not *Trichechus rosmarus*, as given at p. 67. Among the animals mentioned under head of the Fur Trade of Hudson's Bay, we observe names which imply that the author differs with distinguished American authority regarding the relations of certain representative Neo and Palæo-gean forms. Thus he gives the beaver as *Castor fiber* instead of *C. canadensis*, while at the same time he discriminates from their old world types, animals no more entitled than the beaver to specific recognition. A blunder that we should not have anticipated occurs on p. 317. It is as certain as anything in zoölogy, that our red, black, silvery and crossed foxes are specifically identical, all being individual variations of the first named. Nevertheless, Dr. HARTWIG not only separates them under the names *fulvus*, *argentatus* and *decussatus*, but places them in different genera—the first in *Vulpes*, the other two in *Canis*. Again, is there no embroidery in what he says of the puffin? (p. 126)

"This silly bird is very easily caught. The fowler lets down an iron hook, or sends a dog trained for the purpose into the narrow clefts, or holes of the rocks, where the puffins sit crowded together. The first bird being pulled out, the next one bites and lays hold of his tail, and thus in succession, till the whole family, clinging together like a chain, is dragged to light."

The present writer has assisted at the capture of a great many puffins in Labrador, and can affirm that there, at least, the creatures are not quite so silly, however it may be on the other side of the water.

We should not omit to notice the special features of this American edition. The editor, Mr. A. H. GUERNSEY, has "here and there through the work added a sentence or paragraph," and introduced two new chapters on "Alaska" and the "Innuits." It is proper to say that his labors do not lower the standard of the book, but on the contrary are successful efforts both to write in the spirit of the author and to enhance the value of his production.

A great number of illustrations, "which seemed to me," the editor says, "better to elucidate the text than those introduced by Dr. HARTWIG," take the place of the original ones and leave little if anything to be desired. They have, it is true, a familiar look, and, in truth, have all been used before; but it detracts nothing from their usefulness that they are made to do duty over again. They are chiefly from the Messrs. HARPER's *Magazine*, ROSS BROWNE's *Thor*, HULL's *Researches*, and WHYMPER's *Alaska*, and are all up to the publishers' average, which, as we all know, in the matter of woodcuts, is exceptionally high.

STUDIES IN THE GOSPELS. By RICHARD CHENEVIX TRENCH, D.D., Archbishop of Dublin. New-York: CHARLES SCRIBNER & Co.

Those who are familiar with Archbishop TRENCH's works upon the Parables, and the Miracles, will not need to have this work commended to them. There is in these studies a careful analysis of the passage which is selected for exposition, the use without the display of great learning, and an evident purpose to benefit as well as to improve the reader.

The subjects which are treated embrace some of the difficult portions of the Gospels, like the temptation, the aspiration of the sons of Zebedee, the penitent malefactor, and they are handled with reverence, care and ability. In this cheaper and more compact edition, which is uniform with the new edition of Dean STANLEY's work, these "Studies" will have many readers, and be widely useful.

NEW EXPOSITION OF THE SCIENCE OF KNOWLEDGE. Translated from the German of J. G. FICHTE, by A. E. KROEGER. Published in St. Louis, Mo., 1869. For sale by JOHN WILEY & SONS, New-York.

About two years ago Messrs. J. P. LIPPINCOTT & Co. published FICHTE's original *Exposition of the Science of Knowledge*, and a year after FICHTE's *Science of Rights*. Both works were translated by the same gentleman, who has now published as well as translated FICHTE's second exposition of his famous science. This new exposition is an improvement on the original draft, in its English dress, in so far as it is a literal translation of FICHTE's work, whereas Mr. KROEGER's first translation of the *Science of Knowledge*, the one published by the LIPPINCOTTS, took rather bold and perhaps unwarranted liberties with the German original. Moreover, there are in this new exposition many chapters and passages of remarkable vigor and clearness, as, for instance, the first part of the introduction, and the deductions of space, time, matter, individuality and the moral law. But, on the whole, we prefer the original *Science of Knowledge*, even with its peculiar phraseology of the *ego* and the *non ego*. Certainly the deduction of the categories of causality, substantiality and reciprocity, as well as of contemplation, sensation and the feelings, is in that first work obtained with a clearness equaled in no other of FICHTE's many elucidations of his science.

The great distinction which separates FICHTE's science from all other so-called systems of philosophy may be briefly stated as follows: Other systems say to the student, Let us sit down and think or philosophize together on various matters and things, and then arrange the thoughts that may arise in our minds in a more or less connected shape. But FICHTE's science says: Let us seize hold of any particular—no matter what—fact of knowledge and analyse it, and in that analysis we shall most surely get hold of all possible forms of knowledge. Thus the other philosophies resolve themselves into infinite sciences, which never arrive at any universally valid conclusion, whereas FICHTE's is an absolutely closed science, to which nothing ever can be added. The other philosophies launch out into the infinite sea of metaphysics; FICHTE proposes to banish forever metaphysical speculations by settling all possible disputes in an exhaustive manner.

In his original *Science of Knowledge* FICHTE started from the fact of knowledge, that A=A and —A not =A, and from this postulate, by an exhaustive analysis, claimed to have deduced all possible forms of knowledge. In the present treatise he starts from the fact that only one straight short line can be drawn between the two ends of a triangle, and from this fact deduces the same. In his *Destination of Man* he starts from the assumption that a certain color seen is red; and in his various other expositions he always chooses a new proposition, and by the same method invariably arrives at the same results. "Give me a speck of dust," he may be made to say, "and the power to analyze *all* the influences that from other dust specks, trees, stones, animals, stars and the furthest nebulæ certainly are directed upon, and hence ought to be cognizable in this dust speck, and from this single speck I will construct before your mind the whole universe. Only that in the dust speck this is impossible, because the analysis is *infinite* as the universe is unlimited and infinitely divisible. But in the mind, in reason, in the eye, I have precisely that which the dust speck lacks—namely, a closed whole, a totality, and hence, with the exception of that eye, an exhaustive analysis is possible. You ask me for the proof. Here it is: the science of knowledge. Show me a single flaw and I will give up. But not only do I say it is possible; it *must* be possible, or the whole science of mathematics, and, indeed, all positive knowledge, falls to the ground.

Having thus stated the general claim and scope of the science of knowledge, our readers will certainly excuse us if we do not enter into the details of the science. Mr. KROEGER has appended to his translation an original essay on KANT's *System of Transcendentalism*, wherein he tries to show that the chief ground why KANT's system is so generally misunderstood lies in the fact that—particularly by the English speaking public—only his *Critic of Pure Reason* is studied, whereas that great work is only a part of his system; the *Critic of Practical Reason* and the *Critic of the Power of Judgment* constituting equally important parts. The essay contains a synopsis of all the three works, and endeavors to show their unity.

THE POEMS OF EMMA C. EMBURY. FIRST COLLECTED EDITION. New-York: Published by HURD & HOUGHTON. Cambridge: Riverside Press, 1869.

Mrs. EMBURY belongs to a "school"—we believe that is the proper word—of poets which is now happily passed away, a school whose teacher may have been anybody but Apollo, and whose pupils were greatly given to breaking out into lines and stanzas in every possible or impossible contingency of life to apostrophize one another as "gifted ones," to rather dismal ululations over blighted love, and especially to versified obituary notices of all the great bores of history. To all who are partial to this sort of thing Mrs. EMBURY's collected poems will come as a welcome boon; and, indeed, many who are not will feel a certain antiquarian pleasure in perusing these very handsomely-printed pages. This lady was one of the best of her class, not far, indeed, from the head of it, and is, perhaps, unjustly treated in being stigmatized by her editor as the Hemans of America. Certainly she writes often with grace and ease, always with refinement, and to lovers of unexciting poetry must be forever interesting.

Books Received.

—D. APPLETON & CO.: New-York, 1870. *What is Judaism? or, A Few Faithful Words to the Jews.* By Rev. RAPHAEL D. C. LEWIN.

—FIELDS, OSGOOD & CO.: Boston, 1870. Essays Designed to Elucidate the Study of Political Economy, while Serving to Explain and Defend the Policy of Protection to Home Industry, as a System of National Coöperation for the Elevation of Labor. By HORACE GREELEY.

—D. & J. SADLIER & CO.: New-York, 1869. *The Poems of Thomas D'Arcy McGee, with Copious Notes. Also, an Introduction and Biographical Sketch.* By MRS. J. SADLIER.

—FIELDS, OSGOOD & CO.: Boston, 1870. *Novels of George Eliot.* Illustrated library edition. Two volumes.

—GEO. E. PERRINE: New-York, 1869. *The Fortieth Congress of the United States.* By WM. H. BARNES. 2 vols.

—JOHN WILEY & SON: New-York, 1868. *Collection of Reports [condensed] and Opinions of Chemists in Regard to the Use of Lead Pipe for Service Pipe in the Distribution of Water for the Supply of Cities.* By J. P. KIRKWOOD, C. E.

—JOHN WILEY & SON: New-York, 1870. *A System of Instruction in Quantitative Chemical Analysis.* By Dr. C. REMIGIUS FRESENIUS, Professor of Chemistry at Wiesbaden. From the last English and German editions. Edited by SAMUEL W. JOHNSON, M. A., Professor, Yale College.

—HARPER & BROTHERS: *A German Course Adapted to Use in Colleges, High Schools and Academies.* By GEORGE F. COMFORT, A. M., Professor of Modern Languages, Allegheny College, Meadville, Penn.

The English Magazines.

Mr. BRENTANO has forwarded to us the *Cornhill*, *Tinsley's* and *Macmillan's Magazines*, *Temple Bar*, and other periodicals. The magazines are specially attractive this month, and nowhere in the City can they be obtained so early and with so much regularity as at BRENTANO's. A new supply of periodicals is looked for by the incoming Cunard steamer.

CURRENT NOTES.

Governor DURKEE, of Utah, continues dangerously ill at Omaha.

The City of Boston is talking of a popular loan, in sums of $50, $100, $500 and $1,000.

A Massachusetts farmer has been sent to jail for two months for cruelly beating his horse.

Olympia, Washington Territory, organized a New-England Society, and celebrated Forefathers Day with a dinner and a ball.

A Virginia negro, who stole a valuable horse and killed him for his hide, has been sent to prison for eighteen years.

Hon. THEOPHILUS PARSONS is to deliver his farewell address before the students in the Harvard Law School, to-day.

Mr. W. S. MORRILL, an old citizen of Indiana, and brother of Senator MORRILL, of Maine, died recently in Indianapolis.

The Internal Revenue Collector in San Francisco this month receives greenbacks at the rate of eighty-three cents to the dollar.

Boston sent its City Treasurer to Europe, but at latest dates he had not succeeded in planting any of her scrip.

The profits of the Coöperative Foundry Association of Troy last year were over $19,000, on a capital of $97,000.

A bill is before the Maryland Legislature making ten hours a legal day's work in all cotton factories in the State.

Providence papers report the recent death of one of the oldest persons in the State—Mrs. AMY HAZARD, widow of the late Lieutenant-Governor HAZARD. She was 98 years of age.

Ohio has nineteen Republican dailies to furnish political information for the Democrats who cannot obtain it from the four Democratic dailies published in the State.

The Springfield *Republican* thinks Amherst will be the first of the Massachusetts colleges to admit women as students, and that their names may appear in the next year's catalogue.

General ROBERT E. LEE and some of the Trustees of Washington College will attend the funeral of Mr. PEABODY, by invitation of the Committee of Arrangements, in Peabody, Mass.

Pittsburg is annoyed because the milkmen persist in ringing their bells after 9 o'clock on Sunday morning and thus disturb the worshipers. The Police have been instructed to put a stop to the practice.

A French woman has sued a San Franciscan for $20,000 damages, on the ground that he induced her to leave her native country as governess of his children, and turned her out of doors upon their arrival in California.

The election to fill the vacancy in Congress caused by the death of Hon. BENJAMIN F. HOPKINS, of Wisconsin, is to be held on the 15th of February. The names of the aspirants for the position are too numerous to mention.

Five men have been arrested in San Francisco on a charge of riotous conduct, their offense being an attempt to remove two frame houses from leased land without the acquiescence of the tenants.

L. L. GREENLEAF, of Evanston, Ill., it is said, has purchased for $40,000 a valuable library in Berlin, comprising works on every branch of science and art, which he intends to present to the Northwestern University at Evanston.

There is a man in New-Hampshire who persuaded a dealer to let him have a barrel of flour for $8 75 for a poor blind man, and then compelled the poor blind man to pay him $9 25 for it, besides $1 for taking it to his house.

The monument to the patriotic General STEUBEN is to be erected over his grave in Steubenville, Oneida County, on the 1st of June. Hon. HORATIO SEYMOUR and General SIGEL will deliver addresses on the occasion.

There is a couple in New-Hampshire, Mr. and Mrs. ARCHIBALD FORD, 74 years old, who have lived on the same farm forty-five years, and for the last eighteen years have not deemed it necessary to employ either servant or doctor.

The Toronto *Telegraph* says that the result of the Caldwell trial in Montreal shows that a change is highly desirable in the Extradition Treaty now in force between Canada and the United States.

Three weeks ago three elderly sisters in Swanzey, Mass., were apparently well. One died on Christmas. Another was taken sick on that day and died on Monday, 3d inst. The third was taken sick on that day and died on Saturday, 8th inst.

Bishop CHASE, of New-Hampshire, although feeble from illness, attended the Episcopal church in Claremont on Christmas, and stated that it was the sixtieth Christmas consecutively on which he had been present at service.

The Albany *Evening Journal* concludes an article relating to Secretary BOUTWELL's Washington lecture thus: "Mr. BOUTWELL thinks this generation should exclusively pay the debt. We think this generation has been kept at the maximum rate of taxation long enough."

The management of the Pennsylvania Agricultural College is still unsatisfactory to the people of that State. Governor GEARY said, in his Message, that thus far the workings of the institution have not produced gratifying results. The average cost per pupil last year was $567.

In his Message to the Territorial Legislature the Governor of Colorado complains not only of the horrid atrocities of savage warfare, but also of the insufferable nuisance of periodical peaceful visits, and congratulates the people that under the wise policy of the President both will quickly cease.

A little village in Ohio has been astounded by the discovery that one of its physicians furnished forged diplomas from the "American University of Philadelphia" to uneducated men who wished to practice the healing art, the consideration being $200. The local paper says that after his arrest he tried to bribe the constable, and failing in that feigned piety.

The publisher of the Philadelphia *Ledger* has sent us the *Ledger Almanac* for 1870. It has a gorgeous cover, but within is excellently well printed, and gives, besides what is usually found in an almanac, a vast amount of historical, political and general information that renders it valuable for reference, particularly to citizens of Philadelphia.

SAMUEL CHANDLER, Esq., father of Senator CHANDLER, who died at his residence in Bedford, N. H., on the evening of the 11th inst., was 95 years, 7 months and 14 days old. Though he has been gradually failing for some months, he was able to sit up on the day of his death, and even to go to the door. He was a native of Bedford, and has always lived there, commanding the respect of the entire population.

The St. Louis *Democrat* is much pleased at the promptness with which the Missouri Legislature has completed its previous defective ratification of the Fifteenth Amendment. And with reason, for ten years ago, when it was battling for Free Kansas and urging emancipation, it was dangerous for any one to support it in many counties in Missouri. It has lived to see its views triumphant, and can well rejoice as it sees old things passing away.

Iowa has a State Senator who is *sui generis*. His name is M. B. MULKERN, and he has just declined a free pass on a railroad, because he represents the largest and the wealthiest constituency of the State, and every merchant, manufacturer and farmer among them, as he says, with one accord denounce that road's rates of freight charges as in the highest degree unjust and oppressive in their discrimination against Iowa interests.

Professor WHITNEY recently informed the Academy of Sciences of San Francisco that explorations conducted by him and others in 1869, in the South Park of the Colorado and the adjacent region showed that there were several mountains over 14,000 feet in height, but probably none over 14,300 feet. They did not determine which mountain was the highest. One of them is called Mount Lincoln; another they named Mount Harvard, and another Mount Yale.

The Albany *Evening Journal* says that the reorganization of the City Republicans will be hailed with gratification by Republicans through the State, as signalizing the downfall of personal parties, and assemblage upon a broad platform of principle. Further, it says: "While there are details in the new organization which require amendment, and while all parts of the machinery may not operate smoothly at once, we discover in what has already been done auspicious promise of what is likely to be done. Henceforth the Republican General Committee in New-York City will exist to uphold, promote and advance the ideas and aims of the Republican Party—which could be said of none of the discordant and warring factions just abandoned. We verily believe the end of this movement will be to strengthen the right cause in politics, to the discomfiture of Tammany and the diminution of its strength."

COMMUNICATIONS.

The Times on Mr. Fechter.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Allow me to express the sense of satisfaction which, I am quite sure, will be entertained by all impartial persons upon reading the very able criticism on Mr. FECHTER's acting, which you published yesterday.

The justice and fairness exhibited by your critic has often impressed me, in common, doubtless, with many other of your readers. Unlike most of our so-called "critics," he appears to me to write, not with a settled purpose to disparage on the one hand or to dishonestly praise on the other, but rather to tell the plain truth. Mr. FECHTER's treatment by more than one of your contemporaries has shown how easily prejudiced and uninformed minds can detract even from a high order of merit. The comparison of Mr. FECHTER with Mr. LESTER WALLACK was especially inapposite and ludicrous, and did an injustice to both actors, as both would probably be ready to acknowledge. Honest criticism from a man of education and taste is what the public have long wanted, and you, at least, are now supplying us with the article.

AN OLD PLAYGOER.

MADISON-AV., Thursday, Jan. 13.

Street Railway Obstructions and Speed.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

There are well-founded complaints, no doubt, against many street cars, but they have rights to be respected and wrongs to be redressed. Incidentally, I had a talk with a Third-avenue car manager the other day, and I suggested how to meet some public complaints, and to add to their street-car accommodations. He replied in the spirit of kindness, and his troubles, to be overcome, are worthy of consideration. Until they are the public have no right to ask for more or better means of travel.

"Why not put on more cars, and let each one make quicker trips, and that would largely add to your income and the public accommodations," was my first proposition. Upon this hinges the whole matter, as may be seen by his reply. "We should be glad to do that," said he, "but with our facilities at the City Hall for turnouts, it is impossible. Except in the morning and evening, we get along well and meet the public wants fully. But at those two portions of the day, when the crowd is greatest, with all the force put in operation we can't get our cars round as promptly as we wish, and here is the trouble. Reaching the lower end of the Park, instead of a continuous move round, as we would do with the cars if we had room enough, the car is stopped, the horses unloosed and taken round to the opposite end and there attached to the car anew. This takes precious time, and often when there is a crowd there and the cars of the different lines are rushing in, and all eager to get on the return track, they interfere with each other and thus obstruct each other's progress. Now to increase the number of cars and have them change fronts at the Park any more promptly than they now do, and more frequently, is simply impossible."

Thus the real difficulty was stated, and until more room is afforded somewhere in the region of the Park for the numerous lines to have better facilities for changing their fronts, no better public facilities can be given. Now, what can be done to give the companies this needed relief, and enable them to put on more cars, and thus carry more passengers? Can't some additional tracks be laid on Printing House-square, now occupied by peanut stands, oyster men and other classes? In connection with the new Post Office, can't a circuitous track, by which all the cars can keep on their movement, be laid in the Park, above the Post Office, which all the street cars can use? It would facilitate all their movements amazingly, prevent all present detentions, and especially "block-ups," which now sadly retard the prompt movement of all the trains. This railway man says if the Park sidewalk could be removed, (which is rarely used by pedestrians, but is almost entirely monopolized by candy, apple, nut and oyster stands,) could be given up as a return track, it would help them out of their dilemma amazingly. It is plain these railroad people want to do all they can to accommodate the public, but to do it successfully the public must help the roads. Will the people think of these things?

A.

How Fires Sometimes Originate in the Country.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Your recent article "How Fires Originate" enumerates so many causes arising from faulty construction, that it might well appear as if you had exhausted that branch of the subject. Yet there is one point of this kind which you have omitted, probably because it affects the country more than the town. I mean the practice of laying down the hearth stones of open fire-places without protecting them properly beneath, either by iron girders or a layer of masonry. The consequence is, that as soon as the hearthstone is heated through, (and a very few days of a rousing wood fire are sufficient to do this,) the timbers beneath become charred, a conflagration smoulders unsuspected, perhaps for weeks, and then breaks out without warning in the room or cellar below. My attention was called to the subject some years ago in a manner more forcible than agreeable, myself and family came very near being burned in our beds.

CARL BENSON.

Missionary Privations.

To the Editor of the London Times:

In your issue of this morning another article on the above subject appears, and for giving publicity to them you have the thanks of the Christian public. If these statements are true, would it not be best for "those poor half-starved missionaries" to give us their names, so that the charitable may have an opportunity of personally assisting them, or by making some Christian gentleman, known from his philanthropy, acquainted with the facts.

As for the work done by self-constituted secretaries, and general agents, the public have lost confidence. The greater part of the missionary contributions are swallowed up by office rents, clerk hire, &c., the agents drawing large salaries and living in luxury, while the men who really do the work are allowed to starve. The story of the old gentleman who, when solicited for a contribution, said, "Here is fifty cents for the missionary, and a dollar to send it to him," is still too true.

X.

NEW-YORK, Thursday, Jan. 13, 1870.

Custom House Appointments.

The following Custom House changes have occurred since Jan. 3:

Storekeepers, at $4 per day—Thomas Hagan, *vice* E. Van Wart, removed; John Edwards, *vice* N. G. Williams, promoted; John Drew, *vice* J. T. Walton, resigned.

Clerks—George Fisher, at $1,000, *vice* J. M. Grassie, promoted; M. W. Tillottson, at $2,200, *vice* Clarence Ogden, removed; J. M. Grassie, at $2,000, *vice* M. W. Tillottson, promoted; N. G. Williams, at $2,200, *vice* J. H. Kimberly, removed; Edward Green, at $1,000, *vice* John Edwards, promoted.

Inspector, at $4 per day—W. R. Babson, *vice* A. Sturtevant, resigned.

The Whisky Frauds.

The excitement in regard to the recent extensive seizure of whisky distillers in Collector BAILEY's district, on suspicion of defrauding the Government, continues unabated. The examination of the several cases is being made as rapidly as possible, but the result will not be announced until it is completed. Testimony will also be taken before a United States Commissioner for the purpose of deciding whether the internal revenue officers have a right to the custody of the books found at No. 136 Front-street, which the owners attempted to remove in a barrel under the pretense that they were a tierce of hams. It is alleged that the proprietor of the latter place is CHAS. G. CORNELL.

PRINCETON COLLEGE.

Dedication of the New Gymnasium—Interesting Address of Dr. McCosh—Importance of Physical Culture—Prospects of the Institution—Remarks of Robert Bonner and Others.

Yesterday was a most propitious one for the ceremonies which took place on the University Grounds of old Princeton College. It was the commencement day of the Spring term of 1870, and also the day designated for the dedication of the magnificent new gymnasium in Nassau Hall, just completed for the college. The early morning train from Jersey City carried out a number of distinguished men, among whom were ROBERT BONNER and Mr. MARQUAND, the liberal gentlemen who have donated this new temple and fellowship to Princeton, Chancellor George C. Green, Dr. Willard Parker, Sr., Phil. Van Rensselaer, Dr. Agnew, General Halsted, Pet Halsted, Mr. Cole, Colonel Post, James Lowe, Henry M. Alexander and John A. Stewart, of New York.

At 11 A. M. the visitors, Professors and students assembled at the First Presbyterian Church. Dr. McCOSH was appointed Chairman of the day. He introduced Dr. WILLARD PARKER, who lectured for an hour and a half on the subject most pertinent to the day—physical culture. Dr. PARKER's lecture was a masterpiece of instruction and interest. Dr. McCOSH presented Dr. McCLAINE, ex-President of the College, after the conclusion of Dr. PARKER's lecture. Dr. McCLAINE made but a brief remark, and that was that all should treasure what Dr. PARKER had said. After music by the Newark brass band the meeting adjourned till 2 P. M., when a procession was formed of Professors, students and guests. All wore college badges. The procession made a circuit of the principal streets and thence passed into the new Gymnasium, Nassau Hall. Dr. McCOSH again took the chair. His opening address gives all the information concerning the new edifice, its history and object. It is the best and most complete exposition of Princeton College affairs that has been given the public in many years. The manuscript was handed the TIMES reporter and is published exclusively in our columns. As will be observed Princeton opened its Spring term yesterday with 125 more students than were ever before in attendance:

ADDRESS OF DR. M'COSH.

Dr. McCOSH said: My statement is to be simply explanatory. The highest object of our meeting this day is to show our gratitude to our friends. The public have nobly rallied round our college at this juncture. Parents and guardians have committed 380 fine youths to our care. Our entrance this year is 126, the largest in the history of the college. Friends have generously placed funds at our disposal to enable us to carry on our work. I shall not dwell on the sums contributed at an earlier date, such as the $60,000 expended by General HALSTED in erecting an observatory, and the $70,000 subscribed to endow the office and furnish the house of the President. These sums have all been publicly intimated before. But you will allow me a few minutes to specify the gifts which we have received during the past year and a quarter. I must always feel a special pride in the first contribution to the College after my arrival in this country. In my inaugural lecture I uttered a few sentences on the benefit and importance of physical culture, and this was met by a hearty cheer from the students. I ventured for the moment to become a prophet, and declared that that expression of feeling would bring with it a fulfillment. There was present a gentleman, at that time personally unknown to me, with a warm Irish heart burning in his bosom, which could not resist the appeal made, and, as he always executes what he intends, he at once intimated his willingness to give $10,000 to assist in building a gymnasium for strengthening the bodily frame and promoting the health of the students of this College. There was another gentleman present with a fine academic taste, cherished in the bustle of a business life, and with a heart equally capable of being moved by generous impulses, and he engaged to give a like sum. It was a large sum to give for a gymnasium, $20,000; but the gentlemen meant to do a handsome deed to the students, and without any one urging them they enlarged their gift, and have erected a structure which, with the ground on which it stands, has cost $38,000. The edifice, which does such credit to the fine taste of the eminent architect and the energy of the contractor, is worthy of the price which has been paid for it; and as you see it here to-day on its beautiful site, it is, externally and internally, the finest gymnasium in the United States—I believe it is the finest in the world. Moved by such an example, the friends of the College began to bestir themselves all over the country. Alumni associations were formed in many of our important cities, and graduates showed how deep their affection was for their Alma Mater. Philadelphia has sent us $10,000 for important ends chosen by itself, and holds out that this may only be the beginning of its contributions. Four gentlemen in New-York have given us $4,000 to help to endow the chair of Modern Languages, to which a number of gentlemen, scattered chiefly through New-Jersey, have added $2,000. It is very pleasant to find that the family of a late Professor in this College have contributed $30,000 to endow a chair of Mathematics to be called after their father. There was never a gift bestowed on this College which has given such gratification to the Alumni. Professor DOD was about the most brilliant Professor among the many brilliant Professors which this College has had in its service. We do rejoice to find that a name so dear to the fathers of the rising generation is to be handed down to their children. It has now been secured that when the young men come up year after year to this College, and are placed under the DOD Professor of Mathematics, and ask what mean ye by this designation, they will be told that in the days of their fathers there lived one who imparted life to all who came in contact with him, who left his impress on all the young men who studied under him, so that all their lives they spoke of him with boundless enthusiasm. His family, out of love to him and love to the College, have provided that his name shall live here forever, and that he being dead shall yet speak unto us. There were giants in the College in those days. It was the time when Dr. JAMES ALEXANDER, Dr. HENRY and Professor DOD were united in a constellation which we ever look up to as the brightest part in our sky. We feel our inferiority to them, but we look up to them with admiration, and encouraged by their success, we will strive to make our College as intellectually bright as it was in their time. A new kind of gift has begun to flow in upon us. A set of energetic young men constituting the Class of 1869 has raised and paid $2,000 to provide a prize for eminence in English composition and English literature. An eminent Judge, citizen of our own, who has so beautified a place in this neighborhood, which he does not keep to himself, but allows the public to enjoy, has initiated a method of promoting higher learning in our institution, which will extend in this College and extend to other Colleges, till American colleges become as famous for their scholarship as any other colleges in the world. It was interesting to me to find that Judge FIELD in endowing our first new fellowship chose as his department, not the practical, "bread and butter" branches, which have a sufficient remuneration in the money they bring, but classical learning, whose higher reward is the refinement and culture which it produces and fosters. Catching the spirit abroad, the Class of 1860 purposes to surpass the Class of 1859, and has published its intention to raise $10,000 for the endowment of another Fellowship. I have yet to refer to another munificent donation. We owe it quite as much to the dead as to the living. The living have bestowed it, but in memory of the departed. In this neighborhood there lived a mother who shunned publicity, who never courted fame, but whose name notwithstanding will go down through all ages in connection with this College. That mother reared sons who are bent on showing that under God they owe to her the great eminence they have reached, and the high and honorable character they have maintained. One of that lady's sons has by a judicious gift enabled us to keep open this past year our library every day for the good of the students, and has devoted a sum to enable us at the close of this year to reward and encourage the student who stands highest in mental philosophy. Another son has bestowed the largest gift which this College has ever received. In addition to $100,000 contributed two years ago, Mr. JOHN C. GREEN has gifted to us another $50,000, a few weeks ago, making in all $150,000. You know what a part of it is to be devoted to, for you see it in the noble new recitation rooms rising up on our grounds, the finest, I believe, in America; and the rest of the money is allotted to the purchase of books and the permanent good of the College buildings and the College. The whole gift is to be called in memory of that mother, the Elizabeth Foundation. There will be other means and opportunities of showing our gratitude to some of these benefactors. There are other names that I should wish to mention, but I must forbear. Only I must yet refer to two gentlemen who have ever been ready to aid us by their active and disinterested exertions with their purse and their wise counsel. No one but myself knows what Mr. M. ALEXANDER and Mr. JOHN A. STEWART have done for our College during the last year. I feel that without them we could not have done half of what has been done. But I must turn for a very brief space to the more special end of our meeting. We dedicate this building under God to the benefit of the students now present and the students of all future times, for the promotion of their health and physical culture. Certain regulations will be laid down in regard to the use of the building to prevent confusion and enable all to profit by the exercises. These have been founded on those which have stood the test of experience in Amherst and other Colleges, and they may be amended from time to time. We will require all the students, except those who may be excused by the Faculty at the request of their parents, to exercise two half hours a week in this gymnasium at the lighter exercises; and those who wish it will be asked and encouraged to take two other half hours at heavier work, and students will be allowed to come here at other hours not being recitation or study hours. The whole will be under the management and control of Mr. GOLDIE, the experienced gymnast, who has been chosen as Superintendent. When we look at this edifice, I am sure we must all feel a pride in keeping up its beauty, and so we must part with all these customs derived, I suppose, through our British forefathers—from the Goths and Vandals—of cutting, and carving, and blackening what needs no such barbarous ornaments. We should all feel ashamed of ourselves if our generous friends were to come down to us at Commencement, or any other time, and find this beautiful building defaced. But our present duty is to show our appreciation of the great kindness we have received from Mr. BONNER and Mr. MARQUAND. All who know him, love Mr. BONNER for his noble and generous heart, ever going forth in deeds of kindness, many of which the world will never know. I have been led in my intercourse with him to cherish the deepest regard for Mr. MARQUAND for his refinement of mind and cultivated literary tastes cherished in the midst of a busy mercantile life. His interest in this College arises from the circumstance that he looks upon it as fitted to promote the intelligence and culture of the country. At our invitation they have favored us with their presence to-day, and the students who cheered the very proposal to have a gymnasium will give forth a double cheer at its completion and a triple cheer to the two liberal friends who have gratified their wishes to an extent which they never contemplated.

DAVID R. SIMMONS, of South Carolina, a Senior, then thanked Messrs. BONNER and MARQUAND, in the students' name, for their donation to the University. Applicable and pithy remarks were made by Mr. DUNN, Mr. MARQUAND, Chancellor GEO. C. GREEN and others. All present had somewhat impatiently waited to hear Mr. BONNER. After some gymnastic exercises by Professor GEO. GOLDIE, Mr. BONNER was introduced.

SPEECH OF MR. BONNER.

The students welcomed him with rousing cheers. When the enthusiasm subsided Mr. BONNER spoke laconically as follows:

GENTLEMEN: When I came here I did not expect to be called on for a speech, therefore I am not prepared to speak. Yet, to say a few words, this very want of preparation reminds me of the necessity of preparation for yourselves, in body as well as in mind, so that you may come off victorious in your future struggles through life. Oh, let me urge you to save your future hearers that tedium, that weariness, of listening to you when unprepared. But having prepared yourselves, if there is anything at all in you, you will always be able to speak briefly and to the point. And let me give you one piece of advice further. Leave off when you are done, as I will now do with thanks for your attention.

The assembly then was dismissed. All present passed a quarter of an hour or more examining the gymnasium. The ground floor contains bath and dressing rooms. The second floor is an extensive and comprehensive gymnasium, which has no equal in the country. The building is stone with gothic roof.

IMPROVING THE CANALS.

Important Meeting at the Produce Exchange—Appointment of a Delegation to the Commercial Union Convention, at Rochester.

A meeting was held at the Produce Exchange at 1 o'clock P. M. yesterday, to take into consideration the propriety of sending delegates to represent the produce dealers of this City at a Convention of the Commercial Union of the State of New-York, to be held at Rochester on Wednesday next. The object of this Convention is to set on foot measures to increase the facilities for improving the navigation of the Erie Canal and its tributaries. The meeting was called to order by Mr. S. D. HARRISON, President of the Produce Exchange. Mr. CARLOS COBB was elected Chairman, who, on assuming the duties of presiding officer, said that from time to time, heretofore, attempts had been made in public meetings of this character to set on foot measures having this result, but as yet the desideratum was not attained. Now a new feeling had arisen with regard to it, and there had been formed a commercial union for the purpose of devising means whereby the relief long sought for might be secured. He was proud to say that this union or association had its origin in this City, and was participated in by men of influence and energy, a fact which augured well for the final success of the organization. This association, however, was not confined to the City of New-York. It had members over the whole State, and especially among the owners of property all along the line of the Erie Canal and its tributaries, and embraced men of the greatest influence. He was glad to see that the Committee of the Legislature named in connection with the canal interests of New-York was composed of men favorable to intelligent action on the matter of increased facilities for navigation. He was glad to know, too, that the Produce Exchange was taking an interest in the subject. It had been a stigma, heretofore, that a lukewarmness had prevailed in relation to this question. People had supposed that because produce had heretofore been brought to this City by means of the canal, that, therefore, it would continue to come in sufficient quantities to satisfy all demands. Now, our best men are thinking on this subject, and were determined to provide for an increase of facilities for supplying this market. It was well known that there were rival lines of transportation disputing this traffic with New-York; and many persons set too little importance on it. What would have been the value of a vast deal of property here to-day but for this very traffic? The trade of the Canal and its tributaries had done more than probably any other thing to increase property values in this metropolis. The question was now to be agitated, how shall the means for this traffic be increased; or, at least, what measures are necessary to prevent the facilities for carrying on this trade from becoming less than they now are? A Convention to discuss this important matter will be held in Rochester on Wednesday, the 19th inst., and it is desirable that a delegation should go from this City to represent the interests of the produce dealers of New-York in that Convention.

Mr. J. HOBART HERRICK was then elected Secretary of the meeting.

Colonel EDWARD HINCKEN then offered the following resolutions, which were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, The members of the Produce Exchange recognize the necessity of reforming the official management and improving the trade of the canals of the State of New-York; therefore,

Resolved, That the Commercial Union, which has been ably organized to secure these ends, deserves and shall receive our earnest aid and influence.

Resolved, That a committee of forty from the Produce Exchange be appointed to attend the Convention of the Commercial Union to be held in Rochester on Wednesday, Jan. 19, at 10 o'clock A. M.

The Chair appointed, as delegates under the above resolution, the following gentlemen:

S. D. Harrison, James Hoyt, L. Haseltyne, David Dows, Alex. E. Orr, J. M. Fiske, Arthur Fiske, J. H. Herrick, Adam Smith, E. W. Coleman, C. Parish, Charles Cobb, S. K. Lane, E. S. Brown, A. E. Masters, L. R. Shaw, E. H. Lambert, W. B. Barber, Henry Buell, W. C. Whitlock, E. H. Tompkins, M. M. Caleb, A. A. R. Gray, B. P. Baker, L. J. N. Starr, Archibald Baxter, Wm. H. Power, Benjamin Logan, A. F. Roberts, G. D. Cragin, Robert P. Getty, J. S. Williams, R. B. Minturn, C. H. Marshall, G. A. Brett, Edward Hincken, J. W. Elwell, J. M. Boynton, E. Armann, George D. Puffer.

The Chairman was added to the Committee, and the meeting, after giving three cheers for the Commercial Union, adjourned.

Proposed New Buildings.

The following is a list of new buildings proposed since the last report and for the week ending Thursday, Jan. 13, 1870:

BRICK AND STONE FRONTS.

Four first-class dwellings, north side of One Hundred and Twenty-sixth-street, 310 feet east of Fifth-avenue, 18.9x48; three stories, basement and cellar; fronts, brick and brown stone; JOHN SCHRIGER, owner.

Five stores and dwellings, southeast corner of Ninth-avenue and Twenty-ninth-street, one 18.9x60, four 20.4x54; four stories and basement; fronts, brick and brown stone; H. BURCHILL, owner.

BRICK FRONTS.

One store and tenements, No. 217 Elizabeth-street, 20¼x56; five stories; G. C. STURTZMAN, owner.

One second-class dwelling, south side of One Hundred and Thirteenth-street, 250 feet west of Second-avenue, 20x40; three stories; JOHN GALLOWAY, owner.

One factory, southeast corner of Eleventh-avenue and Fifty-seventh-street, 98x50x150; two stories; A. HUNT & CO., owners.

One factory north side of Twenty-ninth-street, 124 feet east of Seventh-avenue, 25x52; six stories and basement; NEWMAN & CAPRON, owners.

One shop, No. 217 West Thirty-fifth-street, 42x25, three stories and basement; I. G. LINDERMANN, owner.

One shop, No. 208 East Forty-third-street, 24x17.6, two stories; JAMES L. T. SMITH, owner.

One stable, No. 144 Reade-street, 25x58, two stories; H. K. THORNTON, owner.

SUMMARY.

Total number	16
Brick and stone fronts	9
Brick fronts	7
First-class dwellings	4
Stores and dwellings	6
Factories	2
Miscellaneous	4

Wreck of the British Brigantine "Baltimore"—Escape of the Crew in Boats.

Captain DURFEE, with the officers and crew (twelve in number) of the late brigantine *Baltimore*, (formerly the *Karnala*,) of Liverpool, arrived at St. Georges in two of the boats of the ship on Sunday last. The *Baltimore* sailed from New-York on the 20th of December for Havre. On the 22d a terrific gale was experienced west, with a heavy cross sea, which caused the ship to leak. On the 24th, the gale increasing to a hurricane, it was deemed advisable to bear away for Bermuda, as the ship was leaking at the rate of twenty-four inches water per hour. On the 27th another heavy gale was experienced, which continued until the 30th. The leaks increased and the crew were kept constantly at the pumps. On the 31st, the vessel having eight feet of water in the hold and the water still increasing, they were compelled to take to the boats, then distant from Bermuda 130 miles.

On the 2d of January they landed in an exhausted state, having been for fifty hours exposed in the boats.

THE KINGS COUNTY POOR.

Meeting of the Superintendents—A Raid in Preparation for More Money—Paying Board for Dead and Borrowed Babies.

The discussion at the last meeting of the Superintendents of the Poor of Kings County was rather more interesting than usual. It was very gratifying to observe how full of sympathy the Superintendents were for the suffering poor, and perhaps not so gratifying to the poor taxpayers to anticipate a raid upon them for new appropriations to replenish the Superintendents' treasury.

Superintendent Cobb said he would like to make a statement to the Board. He had called on the County Treasurer that morning, and in answer to a question, he found that out of the $480,000 raised last year for the support of the poor, there was only $210,000 left to the credit of the Board, and six of the heaviest months in the year were yet to be met. From the largely-increasing number of applications for relief which were being made at his office, it really seemed as if the fund would give out long before there was any more money raised for the support of the county institutions. People generally had no idea of the amount of suffering which exists among the working classes to-day. Men, good mechanics and others, who could get no work, and who had families to support, came in numbers, and it was a hard matter to refuse them. He suggested that a committee should be appointed to take the matter into consideration, and provide some way to prevent such a contingency as the fund giving out.

Superintendent Foran said that as a Supervisor he had been for several years connected with the Superintendents of the Poor, but he never saw so many people looking for relief from the county as there are at the present time. People who never looked for relief before were now applying daily, and any person visiting his office would be surprised at the class of applicants for relief. So numerous were the applicants for relief in the First District that with the present number of clerks, it was impossible to wait on them unless by working over hours.

Superintendent Cobb—When the bills audited to-day come out of the fund, we will not have more than $180,000 left. We must be giving out now at the rate of $1,000 a day for coal, and this will continue for over two weeks yet. We should have $200,000 raised in some shape, to be placed in the hands of the County Treasurer in case of our running short. Of course it would not be used unless any portion of it was needed.

Superintendent Foran—People generally have an idea that because the weather has been mild this Winter so far, there is but little suffering among the poor, but this is not the case. They do not consider the fact of the stagnation in business of all kinds and the extraordinary number of people who are out of work. Even Prospect Park, which, up till now, had given employment to hundreds of men, had stopped, and the families of these men were thrown, to a great extent, on the county for relief. It struck him (Superintendent Foran) that this was poor economy, because if these men were furnished with work, they would be earning support for their families and doing the county some good.

Superintendent Ferguson stated that on the previous evening he had met a gentleman who, a short time since, was in good circumstances, and he asked him for a dollar to get something to eat, as he was almost starved. In the Eagle of the previous evening he saw an article on behalf of a charitable association, complaining of the greatly-increased number of applications for relief, and the utter impossibility of relieving them all.

Superintendent Ferguson moved that the matter be referred to the Superintendents of the First and Second Districts, with directions to draft a bill authorizing the raising of $200,000 for the fund for the support of the poor.

The matter was so referred.

A number of bills for the board of babies at nurse were presented, when Superintendent Ferguson remarked that this was a matter which required some investigation. Among the bills presented was one which he knew himself had no business there, as the baby for whom the board was charged had been dead for some time. He moved that all the women having children out to board be directed to bring them with them the next time they came for their bills.

Superintendent Foran said that would hardly remedy the matter, as he had heard that it was a common practice, when a child died, to borrow another, and then collect the board.

On motion, Superintendents Ferguson, Scott and Shiels were appointed a Committee to investigate the matter, and the Board then adjourned.

Brooklyn Fire Signals—The New Code Complete.

At length the Brooklyn Fire Commissioners have concluded to promulgate a list of Fire Signals for the use of the Department in both Eastern and Western Districts. The locations noted by the numbers appear to be all well chosen. There is hardly one of them that is not in a centre of manufactures or population, or both. The system is somewhat different from the code used in New-York, but is sufficiently distinctive for all good purposes. The following is the code for the

WESTERN DISTRICT.

1—Fulton-street, corner of High.
12—Wall-street Ferry.
13—Orange, corner of Willow.
14—Fulton Ferry.
15—Main-street Ferry.
16—Fulton, corner of Clark.
17—Pierrepont, corner of Hicks.
18—Sackett, corner of Hicks.
19—South Ferry.
21—Clinton-street, corner Hamilton-avenue.
23—Hamilton-avenue Ferry.
24—Harrison, corner Columbia.
25—Clinton, corner of Baltic.
26—Van Brunt, corner of King.
27—Butler, corner of Nevins.
28—Bond, corner of Dean.
29—Court-street, corner Fourth-place.
31—Atlantic-street, corner Fourth-avenue.
32—Sackett, corner of Smith.
34—First-street, corner Fifth-avenue.
35—Vanderbilt-avenue, corner Flatbush.
36—Ninth-street, corner Third-avenue.
37—Myrtle-avenue, corner Raymond-street.
38—Johnson, corner of Gold-street.
39—Willoughby-street, corner of Fleet.
41—De Kalb-avenue, corner of Canton-street.
42—Myrtle-avenue, corner of Vanderbilt.
43—Park-avenue, corner of Cumberland-street.
45—Carlton-avenue, corner of De Kalb.
46—Fulton-avenue, corner of Adelphi-street.
47—Sands, corner of Bridge.
48—Pearl, corner of Water.
49—Ferry foot of Bridge-street.
51—Hudson-avenue, corner of Plymouth-street.
52—Pearl-street, corner of Nassau.
[illegible]—Joralemon-street, corner of Fulton-avenue.
[illegible]—Fulton-street, corner of Pierrepont.
[illegible]—Atlantic-street, corner of Clinton.
[illegible]—Atlantic-street, corner of Smith.
[illegible]—Fulton-avenue, corner of Smith-street.
[illegible]—Jay-street, corner of Tillary.
[illegible]—Classon-avenue, corner of De Kalb.
[illegible]—Lafayette-avenue, corner of Hamilton-street.
[illegible]—Washington-avenue, corner of Fulton.
[illegible]—Atlantic-avenue, corner of Franklin.
[illegible]—Bedford-avenue, corner of Gates.
[illegible]—Myrtle-avenue, corner of Nostrand.
[illegible]—Grand-avenue, corner Park-avenue.
[illegible]—Twenty-first-street, corner Fourth-avenue.
81—Fifteenth-street, corner Third-avenue.
82—Thirtieth-street, corner Third-avenue.
83—Thirty-sixth-street, corner Fifth-avenue.
84—Seventeenth-street, corner Sixth-avenue.
85—Ninth-street, corner Eighth-avenue.

EASTERN DISTRICT.

12—Union-avenue, corner Ash-street.
13—Franklin-avenue, corner Green-street.
14—Franklin-avenue, corner Greenpoint-avenue.
15—Union-avenue, corner Huron-street.
16—Union-avenue, corner Meserole-street.
17—Franklin-avenue, corner Colyer-street.
18—Van Cott-avenue, corner Graham-avenue.
19—Washington, corner India-street.
21—Foot of Grand-street.
23—Grand-street, corner Sixth.
24—Grand-street, corner Union-avenue.
25—North Second-street, corner Union-avenue.
26—North Second-street, corner Eighth.
27—North Sixth-street, corner Second.
28—North Ninth-street, corner First.
29—North Eighth-street, corner Fifth.
31—Graham-avenue, corner Meeker.
32—Graham-avenue, corner North Second.
34—Graham-avenue, corner Grand-street.
35—Grand-street, corner Leonard.
36—Leonard-street, corner North Second.
37—Lorimer-street, corner Frost.
38—Metropolitan-avenue, corner Bushwick.
39—Bushwick-avenue, corner Grand-street.
41—Leonard-street, corner Wyckoff.
42—Graham-avenue, corner Wyckoff.
43—Leonard-street, corner Montrose-avenue.
45—Graham-avenue, corner Montrose-avenue.
46—McKibben-street, corner Broadway.
47—Graham-avenue, corner Broadway.
48—Bushwick-avenue, corner Marshall-street.
49—Bushwick-avenue, corner Myrtle.
51—South Third-street, corner First-street.
52—South Third-street, corner Fourth-street.
53—South Third-street, corner Eighth-street.
54—South Third-street, corner Union-avenue.
56—Broadway, corner Union-avenue.
57—Broadway, corner Ninth-street.
58—Broadway, corner Fifth-street.
59—Broadway, corner First-street.
61—Foot of Division-avenue.
62—Foot of Clymer-street.
63—Foot of Hewes-street.
64—Bedford-avenue, corner Flushing.
65—Bedford-avenue, corner Wilson-street.
67—Harrison-avenue, corner Walton-street.
68—Bartlett-street, corner Broadway.
69—Division-avenue, corner Bedford.

"Captain Jinks" Again in Court.

At the Jefferson Market Police Court, yesterday, Wm. H. Lingard prosecuted Henry Sinclair for the larceny of several articles of wearing apparel, worth $265. Sinclair, it appeared, was an employe of Mr. Lingard, and in that capacity he made away with some valuable clothing, which he pledged in a pawn office. He pleaded guilty and was committed for examination.

Transfers of Police Sergeants.

The Police Commissioners yesterday noon transferred Sergeant Thos. Killilea, of the Thirty-second Precinct, to the Jefferson Market Police Court, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Sergeant Michael O'Connor. The following additional transfers of Sergeants were also made: Wm. J. Loudon, from the Twenty-second Precinct to the Thirtieth Precinct; John Murphy, from the Twentieth Precinct, to the Twenty-second Precinct; Ferdinand Van Kagen, from the Twenty-fifth Precinct to the Twentieth Precinct, and Chas. W. Carpenter, from the Forty-third Sub-Precinct, to the Forty-eighth Precinct.

The Hoffman Distillery Case.

A little light was shed on the illicit whisky operations alleged to have been carried on by the proprietors of the distillery at Nos. 102 and 104 Hester-street, yesterday, during the examination of the case before Commissioner Shields. Assistant District-Attorney Purdy produced a Government witness named Patrick Kearns, who testified that he was formerly employed as an engineer at the distillery, and that he saw whisky run into a compounding house adjoining the distillery, in a fraudulent manner, by means of a large hose and a steam pipe. He said that nearly forty gallons of whisky were pumped through the hose each minute, and that the frauds extended over a period of two or three months. The decision in the case was reserved.

ANOTHER BANK SWINDLE.

Alleged Conspiracy against the Fourth National Bank—Arrest of an Ex-Bank Clerk and Two Merchants—The Extent of the Frauds.

An ex-bank clerk named Wm. F. Veltman, formerly a resident of Staten Island, now residing in Brooklyn, and a stock speculator named Wm. Leith, were arrested by Deputy Marshal Jurney yesterday, on a charge of being jointly implicated in a conspiracy by means of which the Fourth National Bank was defrauded of $7,000. The prisoners were each held in $4,000 bail, by Commissioner Shields, to appear for examination. The complaint in the case was made to Assistant District-Attorney Jackson by Mr. Sillop Seaman, Cashier of the bank, who alleged that Veltman was in the employment of the bank as clerk during the month of April, 1868, and for some time previous, and that he remained with the bank until December, 1869; also, that he, according to information which he gave to deponent, conspired with Leith and one Robert Copeland to defraud the bank by means of making false and fraudulent entries on the collection journal at the bank, of which he had charge. Deponent further alleged that the collection journal was used by Veltman to give fraudulent credit to Leith, who was a depositor in the bank, in order that the latter could draw out the money falsely credited to him; also, that the latter was unlawfully credited with $3,000 on the 13th of April, 1868, and with a similar amount on the 7th of October, 1869, besides being credited with $1,113 25 on the 11th of August last, instead of $113 25, to which he was entitled.

It is asserted by Leith & Veltman that Copeland was the ring leader in the conspiracy, and that he was the person who received the largest share of the $7,000. An unsuccessful attempt was made to arrest him in Brooklyn on Wednesday evening, on a warrant issued by Commissioner Newton. Yesterday a morning journal prematurely announced the facts in the case, much to the annoyance of the Federal officers, who believe that they will be unable to apprehend Copeland in consequence.

Board of Assistant Aldermen.

This Board met at 2 P. M. yesterday, President Reilly in the chair.

A resolution from the other Board, directing the payment to J. B. Fellows of $1,200 for expenses incurred in the suit of Thos. C. West vs. The Mayor, &c., was concurred in.

The resolution directing the Clerk to provide badges, &c., for the members of the Common Council, was also concurred in, and the Board adjourned to Monday next.

Struck Because He Would Not Strike.

Felix Connolly, John Kennedy and John Haydock were arrested yesterday, on the complaint of John Hahn, of 95 Sands-street, Brooklyn, who made affidavit that the prisoners, who are all journeymen brushmakers, had assaulted his brother Charles, at their workshop in Maiden-lane, because he refused to enter into their strike. As the wounded man is reported to be in a critical condition, Justice Cox held the accused to await the result.

LAW REPORTS.

COURT CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

COURT OF APPEALS.

Albany, Jan. 13.—The following is the Court of Appeals day calendar for Jan. 14: Nos. 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 19. There will be no further day calendar this term.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Held by Ingraham, P. J. and Barnard and Brady, JJ.
Court opens at 10:30 A. M.
Enumerated Motions.

Nos.	Nos.
31—Hung vs. Wagstaff.	70—Amer. Bank Note Co. vs. Edson.
33—Potter vs. Hyman.	[illegible]—Kelsey vs. Albertis.
34—Bassett vs. Aborn.	[illegible]—Spate vs. Lyons.
[illegible]—Titus vs. Brisbane.	[illegible]—Murray vs. Receiver of Harmony Ins. Co.
[illegible]—Buckingham vs. Demay.	[illegible]—Guiterman vs. Waterhouse.
[illegible]—Hausmann vs. Jackson.	100—Bailey vs. Martin.
10—(Non enumerated.)—Tyson vs. Moore.	101—Harden vs. Boyce.
[illegible]—Phillips vs. Pike.	102—Russell Manuf'g Co. vs. N. H. Steamboat Co.
[illegible]—Hagerman vs. Praag.	104—Excelsior Pet. Co. vs. Fowler.
[illegible]—Redmond vs. Livery and New-York S. S. Co.	105—Fraser & Bingham vs. Freeman.
[illegible]—Tracy vs. Altmayer.	106—Ackerman vs. Ackerman.
[illegible]—Lindsey vs. European Pet. Co.	107—Bartlett vs. Chase.
[illegible]—Eden vs. American Bank Note Co.	

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Held by Cardozo, J.—Calendar called at 12 M.

Nos.	Nos.
[illegible]—Davidson vs. Bailey.	[illegible]—Mutual Coal Gas Co. vs. Holdridge.
[illegible]—Viele vs. Viele.	

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Held by McCunn and Freedman, JJ.
Short Causes.
Calendar will be called in Part I. and causes tried in both parts of the Court.

Nos.	Nos.
[illegible]—Barton vs. Driggs.	[illegible]—Teckman vs. Brown.
[illegible]—McCune vs. Paine.	[illegible]—Schwartz vs. Groshegan.
[illegible]—Hoyt vs. Bust.	[illegible]—Laquate vs. Wilder.
[illegible]—Chatham National Bank vs. Rock.	[illegible]—Keys vs. Palmer.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Part I.—Held by Gross, J.—Calendar called at 10 A. M.

Nos.	Nos.
[illegible]—Holloway vs. Murphy.	42—Bernhard vs. Wagner.
[illegible]—Fox vs. Harrison.	43—Matthews vs. O'Brien.
[illegible]—Cladin vs. Marks.	44—Lickenstadter vs. Engel.
[illegible]—Lowell vs. Hecht.	45—Durnin vs. Brett.
[illegible]—Gallahan vs. Gillespie.	[illegible]—Dawson vs. Totans.
[illegible]—Kelly vs. Dudden.	[illegible]—Schafer vs. Schumacher.
[illegible]—Rice vs. Moore.	[illegible]—Same vs. Same.
[illegible]—Caverly vs. Nagel.	[illegible]—Broadway vs. Kirkland.
41—O'Connell vs. McCormack.	[illegible]—Fischer vs. Sieberg.

Part II.—Held by Curtis, J.—Calendar called at 10 A. M.

Nos.	Nos.
[illegible]—Lynch vs. Nash.	[illegible]—N. Y. Amusement Co. vs. Gurr.
[illegible]—Fis d vs. Steinfels.	[illegible]—Frank vs. Gallagher.
[illegible]—Lowell vs. Loewell.	[illegible]—Tallman vs. Gordon.
[illegible]—De Forest vs. Gilkenson.	[illegible]—Crowell vs. Crispin.
[illegible]—Nolan vs. Ackerman.	[illegible]—Williams vs. Sturges.
[illegible]—Garvey vs. Cullen.	67—Lyon vs. Burgher.
[illegible]—Lawrence vs. Jex.	[illegible]—Fairchild vs. Wood.
[illegible]—White vs. Wood.	[illegible]—Handsrode vs. Wilson.
[illegible]—Derrickson vs. Simonson.	70—Underhill vs. Baack.
[illegible]—Hurd vs. Keller.	71—Same vs. Same.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Held by Bedford, J.

1—The People vs. Joseph Carpenter; robbery.	10—The People vs. William L. Bogart; obtaining goods by false pretences.
2—The People vs. Israel Fischer; subornation of perjury.	11—The People vs. Patrick Higgins, Michael Finnell; grand larceny.
3—The People vs. Peter Hagan; carrying slung-shot.	12—The People vs. Charles Hausmann; grand larceny.
4—The People vs. George Deagan; carrying slung-shot.	13—The People vs. James Gough; grand larceny.
5—The People vs. Joseph Hartnett; felonious assault and battery.	14—The People vs. Marks Michael; grand larceny.
7—The People vs. John Baldwin; felonious assault and battery.	15—The People vs. Charles Jackson; grand larceny.
8—The People vs. Peter Hamlin; felonious assault and battery.	16—The People vs. George Deagan; petit larceny.
9—The People vs. John Haveron; forgery.	17—The People vs. John Cullin; petit larceny.

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—JAN. 13.

By Judge Cardozo.

Mary E. Gowan vs. John Gowan; order settled.

James Cantrell vs. Adolphus C. Shafer; motion granted.

In the matter of the application for a dissolution of the Lower Hudson Steamboat Company. See decision.

Thomas S. Shepard vs. John A. McKechin; motion denied.

Henry Lawrence vs. John Good, and John P. Davis vs. Chas. Monks; findings settled.

Allen vs. Coat; motion denied.

Ludlow W. Harris vs. Margaret Guthrie; motion granted.

Graham vs. Meyers. See decision.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM—BROOKLYN.

By Judge Gilbert.

Peter Quinn vs. John N. Jones; judgment for plaintiff for $805 38.

D. F. Atkins vs. Owen League; judgment for plaintiff for $449 46.

Daniel L. Noyes vs. Charles Lent, Jr.; judgment for plaintiff, $1,597 18.

James G. Healy vs. Geo. H. De Long; judgment for plaintiff, $267 74.

Seabury vs. Waterhouse et al.; judgment for plaintiff for $182 53.

Beach vs. The Wilder Salamander Safe Company; judgment for plaintiff, $1,480 73.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM—JAN. 13.

By Judge Van Brunt.

James Bown vs. Emeline Bown; judgment granted, custody of children awarded to plaintiff.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—SOUTHERN DISTRICT.

Before Judge Blatchford.

VOLUNTARY BANKRUPTCY.

In the matter of the Petition of Peter C. Hartough, &c.—This was a petition for an adjudication of bankruptcy against the petitioner, and James C. Hayden and William Reed, as partners in trade composing the copartnership of P. C. Hartough & Co.

Held by the Court—That James C. Hayden never was a copartner with Hartough and William Reed. That the copartnership formed between Hartough and William Reed, June 1, 1867, was dissolved on the 5th of November, 1868, by an assignment from William Reed to Samuel H. Reed, conveying to the latter all the right, title and interest of William Reed in and to the partnership and business of the firm, and to all property owned by William Reed as tenant in common with Hartough, or as partner in the firm. The case, therefore, is not one within section 36 of the Bankruptcy act, because Hartough and William Reed were not partners in trade when the petition in this matter was filed, May 4, 1869, and because there was not then any joint stock or property belonging to Hartough and William Reed as having been partners. It is also claimed on this petition that William Reed can be adjudged a bankrupt under the provisions of section 38. He himself does not petition to be so adjudged, but resists the petition of Hartough so far as it has reference to him. The prayer of the petition is denied as to Hayden and William Reed, and an order of adjudication will be entered as to Hartough.

For the petitioner, J. A. Welch; for Hayden, Marsh, Coe & Wallis; for William Reed, Barney, Butler & Parsons.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—BROOKLYN.

Before Judge Benedict.

THE UNITED STATES VS. THE WALLABOUT COMMISSIONERS.

A petition has been filed yesterday in the United States Circuit Court, before his Honor Judge Benedict, by B. F. Tracy, United States Attorney, asking a temporary injunction against Seymour L. Husted, Anthony F. Campbell and Alexander McCue, Commissioners, under the laws of the State of New-York, for the improvement of the lands about Wallabout Bay, to restrain them from further procedure in those improvements until they show cause why they should not sufficiently protect the United States property from injury in the matter. The petition emanates from the United States Hospital authorities, making the United States a party. It states that the United States have thirty-five acres, bounded by Hewes-street, Flushing-avenue and Kent-avenue on three sides, and the Wallabout Creek on the fourth side, on which land are the Naval Hospital, Surgeons' dwellings, &c., protected by bulk walls and wooden walls. Act of 1868, May 6, empowered the Commissioners to construct a basin along the creek bounded by the Naval Hospital, to be called the "Kent Avenue Basin." The Commissioners have protected by substantial cribs the bank opposite the Naval grounds, while excavating fourteen feet in depth and 400 in length, but have failed to protect the bank on the side of the Government buildings, and by reason of the excavation of the Commissioners out of the bed of the creek, these banks have fallen in and been generally undermined, causing the brick wall to fall and the wooden wall to lean over.

On motion of B. F. Tracy, United States Attorney, Judge Benedict granted an order to show cause why injunction should not issue, returnable 17th inst.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—BROOKLYN.

Before Judge Gilbert.

A FLOATING ELEVATOR CASE.

The Atlantic Dock Company vs. The New-York Grain Drying and Transfer Company.—The plaintiff brings suit against the defendant for the sum of $4,200 and interest from 1866, for dockage charges for a hull on which a three-story house was erected for a grain elevator and drier. The building contained an immense amount of machinery, brick and iron, for drying and elevating. The machinery loaded her down to the water's edge. She went about at her duties to different places. On leaving the place rented, at a certain pier, and taking a place outside next the basin for some work, she was capsized by a gale of wind and sunk. Her house remained out of water, and thus occupied dock-room while sunk for sixteen weeks. The defendants moved for a non-suit, on the ground that the statute allows dockage only for vessels; that this "nondescript" was not a vessel by the plaintiff's pleading, and the Atlantic Dock Company had no franchise for anything but charging vessels. This was denied by the Court. Then it was moved to dismiss on the ground that the dockage outside was not worth so much as inside, the original place assigned. Denied on ground of waiver. The defendants answer that they tried to get their old position, and asked for it, but failed, and that by reason of her being outside she was capsized by the wind. The case went to the jury as to whether there was a contract, and whether there was unnecessary delay in her lying at the bottom sixteen weeks, and as to whether the Atlantic Dock Company guaranteed the elevator a certain position, even against the authority of the Harbor Master. The plaintiff also claims that the elevator was not a vessel, and was thereby taken out of the contract.

The jury found a verdict in favor of the plaintiff, giving the amount of $3,213 32.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM—JAN. 13.

Before Chief Justice Barbour.

PRACTICE IN CHAMBERS—CIVIL ARREST.

In the case of William A. Covert vs. Thomas Eaton, a motion was made to vacate an order of arrest. The order was granted on an affidavit, in which it was alleged that the goods were obtained by false pretences, at the time of the purchase of the goods which form the basis of the action. The defendant stated that he was the owner of the store and fixtures in his store; that subsequent to the sale of the goods by plaintiff, he went to the defendant's store and found another party in possession, claiming under a bill of sale purporting to have been made prior to the purchase of the goods from plaintiff. On these circumstances the plaintiff swears that the debt was contracted with intent to defraud. The Judge held the affidavit to be insufficient, and said that affidavits in such cases must set forth evidence sufficient to sustain an action for fraud. No mere beliefs or opinions of the party making the affidavit, or mere suspicious circumstances, not tending to prove the fraud, will be accepted by the Court as a ground for holding the defendant imprisoned. For all that appears on the papers, the pretended bill of sale may never have been made by the defendant, and, if made, may have been a mere pretence to cover up the property, and of no legal effect, leaving the defendant, of course, the owner of the property, as he said he was. Order of arrest set aside, upon a stipulation being given by defendant that he will not bring an action for false imprisonment.

SUBSTITUTION OF ATTORNEY.

Application was made for substitution of attorney, based on a consent as follows: "We do hereby consent that John Jones be appointed attorney in this case in our place and stead," and signed by the plaintiff and his attorney. Held insufficient. The rules of this Court require that the consent of the party and his attorney be clearly declared, and accompanied by an affidavit that the parties had signed it, or an acknowledgment before a notary. The consent of the party that Jones be substituted "as attorney" "in his place" is meaningless.

APPOINTMENT OF RECEIVER.

Upon the examination of a judgment debtor, it was disclosed that he owned a store and stock of goods, on which there was a mortgage, but with the admission that he had received no consideration for the mortgage. On these facts the plaintiff's attorney moved for the appointment of a receiver. The motion was denied, the Judge stating that he would not exercise the extraordinary power of the Court in appointing a receiver when, by the admission of the party, it appeared that a judgment had been perfected, and the property of defendant was within immediate reach of the Sheriff for the purpose of making a levy thereon.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—JAN. 13.

Before Judge Freedman and a Jury.

LIABILITY OF HOTEL KEEPERS.

Peter Classen vs. Jacob Rupold et al.—The plaintiff, a merchant in Reade-street, and residing in Hoboken, was attacked with fever and ague in the year 1868. For a change of climate he removed to the City of New-York, and took lodgings and board at the Hotel Jagel, in Barclay-street, about the 9th of December of the same year. On the night of Dec. 17 he retired at his usual hour, leaving his vest on a small marble table by his bed, and in the pockets of which were contained his gold watch and chain, a two dollar greenback and some small change, all of which, except the vest, had disappeared by morning, without his knowledge or consent. He now sues the hotel keeper for the value of the lost property.

It appeared in the course of plaintiff's examination, that though there was a lock and key provided for the door, he had left it open in order to avoid a chill resulting from his having to get up and open the door in the morning to admit the porter to make a fire. This was held to be such negligence on the part of plaintiff as barred his right to recover. A motion for non-suit was granted accordingly.

Wehle and Rowan for plaintiff; J. H. White for defendant.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Before Judge Bedford.

The criminal business in this Court yesterday included two sentences, one suspended sentence and two acquittals.

James Green was sentenced to five years' imprisonment in State Prison for stealing $500 worth of cloths from Francis Vagal, of No. 178 Henry-street. He was caught while walking through the entry way of the house.

William Johnson was also sentenced to five years' imprisonment for breaking into the store of M. Meyer, No. 512 Broadway, and stealing therefrom $285 worth of cloths and clothing, the property of Teresa Meyer, of No. 405 East Eighth-street.

Wm. H. Blake, guilty of making a felonious assault on Joseph A. Miller, residing corner of Sixty-second street and Ninth-avenue, was discharged at the request of the complainant, sentence being suspended.

William Mora was tried and acquitted of a charge of grand larceny, made on complaint of David Morrisey.

Thomas B. Baker was tried and acquitted of stealing a quantity of drawers from James Hilliard, of No. 50 Leonard-street.

The Court then adjourned until to-day.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—Jan. 13, 1870.

FIRST BOARD—10½ A. M.

$[illegible] U. S. 6s, '81, C.	118	1000 Quick. M. Co.	15
6,000 do	117½	100 Mariposa Pf.	[illegible]
6,000 U. S. 5s, 10-40 C.	112½	500 Pac. Mail	[illegible]
25,000 do	112	100 do	[illegible]
30,000 U. S. 5-20 C. '65	115½	100 do	[illegible]
1,500 U. S. 5-20 C. '65, n	114½	100 do	[illegible]
50,000 U. S. 5-20 C. '67	114½	15 do	40
100,000 do	114½	200 do...bet. call	[illegible]
235,000 do	114½	100 do	40½
30,000 U. S. 6s, Cur.	109½	100 do	40½
10,000 Tenn. St. 6s, n.	49½	25 Adams Ex.	62½
10,000 do...s30	50	200 A. M. U. Ex.	37½
1,000 Va. St. 6s, ex c.	52½	100 U. S. Ex.	[illegible]
3,000 do	52	200 N. Y. C. & H. R.	91¾
4,000 Va. St. 6s, n.	60½	375 Erie	22¾
10,000 do	60	6 do	23
2,000 Ga. St. 7s	93	500 Reading	94¾
10,000 N. Car. St. 6s, n.	24½	500 do...s3	94½
14,000 do	24½	100 Harlem	[illegible]
20,000 do	24	100 L. S. & M. S. R.	85¾
5,000 Mo. St. 6s	87½	1000 do...s3	85¾
3,000 do	87½	100 do...bet. call	85¾
6,000 La. 6s, Lev. B.	66½	300 do	86
15,000 do	66	300 Chi. & N. W...b30	75
1,000 La. 8s, Lev. Bds.	81	200 do	74¾
1,000 Mo. 6s, H. & St. Jos. Is.	88	10 do	74¾
		100 do...bet. call	74½
2,000 N. Y. St. B. L. B.	105½	300 do	74½
2,000 Brook. 6s, W. L.	88	300 do	75
1,000 N. Y. Cen. 7s, '76.	100	500 do	75
2,000 Erie 2d M. '79	98½	600 do	75¾
2,000 Erie 4th M.	79½	200 Chi. & N. W. Pf.	87½
3,000 Mich. S. 2d M.	87	200 do...bet. call	87½
2,000 Cen. Pacific R. R. Gold Bds.	90½	100 do...b3	87¾
		1000 N. J. Cen. R.	[illegible]
4,000 Union Pac. R. 1st M.	81½	300 do	[illegible]
2,000 Alt. & T. H. 2d Pf.	60½	100 do...s30	98
2,000 C. & N. W. Con. Con'ble Bds.	85	10 do	98
		100 Chi. & R. I. R.	105½
5,000 Tol. & W. 2d	[illegible]	300 do	105½
14,000 N. J. Cen. 1st	[illegible]	200 do	[illegible]
12,000 P., F. W. & C. 1st	101½	100 Mil. & St. Paul	74
3,000 Clev. & P. 3d M.	85	200 do	73¾
500 C. & P. 4th M.	71½	200 Mil. & St. P. Pf.	87
2,000 M. & St. P. 2d	[illegible]	100 do	[illegible]
[illegible] 1st M.	[illegible]	50 Tol., W. & W. Pf.	73
$3,000 Mil. & St. P. 1st	[illegible]	100 F., Ft. W. & Chi. Guar.	87
11,000 Chi. & Alt. 1st	[illegible]	10 do	88¼
2,000 Col., C. & Ind. C. 1st M.	73	2000 Ohio & Miss.	25¾
1,000 Long Dock Bds.	88	200 Mer. & Manuf.	[illegible]
1,000 W. U. Tel. 7s Bs.	88	100 Han. & St. Jo.	[illegible]
25 Bk. of Commerce	122	200 do	9½
10 Continental Bank	93	50 do	9
10 Imp. & Trad. Bk.	[illegible]	100 do	[illegible]
10 Cent. Nat. Bank	[illegible]	100 Han. & St. J. Pf.	114½
15 do	105½	100 do...bet. s	113½
25 Tenth Nat. Bk.	99	300 H. & St. J. R. Pf.	113
25 Ninth Nat. Bank	[illegible]	100 do	113¼
10 Fourth N. Bank	[illegible]	100 Col., C. & I. C. R.	[illegible]
100 Cum. Coal Pf.	27	[illegible]	18½
100 West. Un. Tel.	[illegible]		

SECOND BOARD—12 M. AND 2½ P. M.

$1,500 U. S. 6s, '81, C.	117½	12,000 U. S. 5-20 R., '67.	114½
300 U. S. 5-20 C., '62	115½	10,000 U. S. 6s, Cur.	109½
3,500 do	115¾	148,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '67	114½
15,000 do	115¾	[illegible] do	114½
7,500 U. S. 5-20 C., '64.	115½	10,000 do...b3	114½
[illegible] U. S. 5-20 R., '65, n	115½	5,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '68	114½
10,500 U. S. 5-20 C., '65, n.	114½	3,600 do	114½
4,500 do	114	20,000 U. S. 5s, 10-40 C.	112½
15,000 do	114½		

SECOND BOARD—1 P. M.

$10,000 Tenn. St. 6s, n.	49½	10 Erie Pref.	40
5,000 Va. St. 6s, ex c.	53	50 L. S. & M. S.	85¾
5,000 Va. St. 6s, n.	60½	200 do...b. c.	85¾
15,000 N. C. St. 6s, n.	24½	100 N. J. Cent.	98½
10,000 do	23½	500 Chi. & R. I.	105½
32,000 do	23½	100 Chi. & N. W.	74½
5,000 N. Car. St. 6s	23½	300 do	74½
10,000 S. C. St., n.	77	300 do...b. c	74¾
5,000 Mo. 6s, H. & St. Jos. Is.	[illegible]	1000 do	74½
		100 do	74½
7,000 Chi. & Mil. 1st.	90	500 do	74
20 Cent. Nat. Bank	105½	1000 do	73¾
20 Amer. Ex. Bank	115	300 Chi. & N. W. Pf.	88½
200 W. U. Tel.	[illegible]	22 do	88½
100 Boston W. P.	[illegible]	100 Mil. & St. P. Pf.	88
200 do...bet. call	15	100 Tol., W. & W.	[illegible]
100 Pacific Mail	[illegible]	42 Del., Lac. & W. R.	107
[illegible]	[illegible]	200 Col. C. & I. C. R.	18½
100 N. Y. Cen. & H. R. bet. call	91½	100 do	18
800 do	91¾	100 H. & St. Jos. R.	114¼

NEW NATIONAL BOARD—NOON.

$10,000 Am. Gold	121½	100 Ohio & Miss...b10	25¾
10,000 do...s3	121½	100 do...b10	25¾
15,000 do...bet. call	121½	100 do	25¾
10,000 N. C. St. 6s	[illegible]	100 do...b15	25¾
10,000 do	[illegible]	200 Quick. M.	[illegible]
10,000 N. C. St. 6s, n.	23½	300 Chic. & N. W...s3	[illegible]
25,000 do	23¼	100 do	[illegible]
200 Mariposa Pf.	16½	100 do...s3	74½
100 West. U. Tel.	33	200 do. bet. call	75½
100 Pacific Mail	39¾	100 Erie...s3	[illegible]
100 do	[illegible]	100 do...s3	22½
100 Reading	94¾	300 do	[illegible]
200 L. S. & M. S. R.	85	300 do...bef. call	22¾
100 do	85¾	100 do...bet. c. s10	22¾
100 do...bef. call	86	100 do...bef. c...s3	22½
150 Canada Mining	[illegible]	300 Con. Gregory	180
100 do...c	[illegible]		

THURSDAY, Jan. 13—P. M.

The sales of Gold early in the day indicated a very weak market, and 121⅛@121¼ ℔ cent. was accepted before there was any sign of recovery. The subsequent sales were at 121⅜@⅜@½ ℔ cent. The Bull account is still uppermost in the Gold Room, and liberal rates of Interest are paid to carry over balances. While Money is easy at 7 ℔ cent. on Stocks, 7 ℔ cent. Gold Interest, and sometimes a Commission, are paid to carry Gold. There is no early prospect of this extra supply of Cash Gold being relieved for Banking account, and the Customs demand is barely equal to the disbursements this week of January Gold Interest. The Foreign Exchanges have gone down to-day to 108¾@108⅝, London, 60 days; 109@109¼, short sight; Francs, 5.20 to the dollar, 60 days, and 5.17½ to the dollar, short sight. The weakness of the market is said to be owing to the dullness of demand, rather than any perceptible increase in the supply of Merchant Bills.

The Public Funds were less firm in price than yesterday, and the offers of 5-20s to the Sinking Fund at the Treasury to-day were unusually large for the amount wanted—about four dollars for one—as follows:

OFFERS TO SELL U. S. 5-20S TO SINKING FUND.

White, Morris & Co.	[illegible]
Jas. T. Bates.	[illegible]
C. Allerdyce.	[illegible]
C. B. Orcutt.	[illegible]
E. Allen.	[illegible]
Drexel, Winthrop & Co.	[illegible]
Fisk & Hatch.	[illegible]
Turner Bros.	[illegible]
Kuhn, Loeb & Co.	[illegible]
Baker & Kitchen.	[illegible]
Jay Cooke & Co.	[illegible]
Marx & Co.	[illegible]
Humbert Bros.	25,000 '62, r. 114.14
Hatch & Foote.	25,000 '64, c. 114.28; 5,000 '65, c., o. 114.28; 3,000 '65, c. 114.19; 2,000 '65, c. 114.19; 2,200 '67, c. 114.19; 2,800 '67, r. 114.19; 12,000 '65, c., n. 114.19
Buckingham & Brown.	[illegible]
R. Manly & Co.	[illegible]
E. M. Whiting.	[illegible]
Frank & Gans.	[illegible]
Alex. Amend.	[illegible]
Henry Clews & Co.	[illegible]
Trevor & Colgate.	17,000 '65, r. 114.20; 3,000 '65, c. 114.25; 7,000 '67, c. 114.40
Newton, Russell & Co.	[illegible]
Total	$4,[illegible]

ACCEPTED OFFERS OF UNITED STATES 5-20S, JAN. 13.

Buckingham & Brown.	$10,000 '65, r., c. 114.07; 10,000 '64, c. 114.11; 10,000 '64, c. 114.12; 6,000 '64, c. 114.08; 4,000 '64, r. 114.08; 2,000 '67 114.12
Humbert Bros.	25,000 '62, r. 114.14
Marx & Co.	6,000 '62, r. 114.11; 5,000 '64, r. 114.11; 10,000 '65, c., n. 114.11; 17,000 '65, c., o. 114.11; 20,000 '65, c., o. 114.11; 60,000 '65, c., o. 114.11
E. M. Whiting.	25,000 '65, r., n. 114.10; 25,000 '65, c. 114.12
Turner Bros.	2,800 '65, n. 114.; 7,200 '67 114.
Freedman & Salomon.	500 '62, r. 114.04; 28,000 '64 114.04; 150 '64 114.04; 24,350 '65, c. 114.04; 60,000 '65 113.90
Drexel, Winthrop & Co.	27,000 '62, r. 114.05; 8,000 '64, r. 114.08; 21,000 '65, r., n. 114.08; 12,000 '67 [illegible]; 38,000 '65, c. 114.13; 6,000 '67, c. 114.13
Chas. Allerdyce.	15,000 '62, r. 114.; 5,000 '64, r. 114.; 11,500 '65, r. 114.; 21,000 '65, c. 114.; 10,000 '65, c. 114.
Jas. T. Bates.	[illegible] '62, r. 113.98; 5,000 '65, r., c. 113.96; 2,000 '67, r. 113.98; 3,500 '65, r., n. 113.98; 10,000 '65, c., o. 113.96; 5,500 '64, c. 113.96
Reid, Leo & Content.	50 '65, r. 113.90
C. B. Orcutt.	200,000 '62, r. 114.17; 22,100 '64, c. 114.17; 50,000 '65, n. 114.17; 24,000 '67 114.17
Total	$1,000,000

The accrued interest on the Bonds accepted is paid in Gold by the Treasury in addition to the bidding price. After the awards the 5-20s of 1867 were weak, and sold down to 114⅛ ℔ cent., but subsequently sold at 114⅜ ℔ cent., with the other Gold-bearing funds ruling in about the same proportion. At the close of the day the market was steady, and some considerable lots of 1867s and 1865s were picked up privately at the decline from yesterday's figures.

In the Southern State Bonds there was a strong demand for Virginias, which ran up to 53 for the old Bonds and 60½ ℔ cent. for the new, the latter carrying the overdue coupons since 1866. Tennessees and South Carolinas were steady, while the new North Carolinas fell to 23 ℔ cent., which price, under the rule of the Exchange for settling the back coupons, is only about 15¾ cents on the dollar in cash. The outrageous jobbery of last Summer in these new "special tax" Bonds is resulting far more disastrously for the victims of the fraud than was anticipated.

In Railway Bonds there is an improved demand since the New Year. The Kansas Pacific Loan of $6,503,000, and the Western Pacific of $2,800,000, are nearly exhausted. The amount of the former undisposed of, after a canvass of less than six months, is only $600,000, and of the Western Pacific, brought out on the 11th November last, only $485,000 is unsold to-day. The Central Pacifics are selling at 91 ex coupon, and the Unions 81¼ ex coupon. Some of the old Currency mortgages of the New-York and Western Roads are in good request, although the offerings at the Exchange are in small parcels.

The Railway Shares were generally lower than yesterday, although the general market is active and the adverse fluctuations not important. The heaviest amount of business among the Western Roads is in Northwestern Common, which sold up to 75¼, then down to 73¾, and again up to 74½@74 ℔ cent. Among the Eastern lines, there was a further advance in New-Jersey Central, with large purchases up to 98¼ ℔ cent., cash, and some private purchases at par, buyer 30 days. In the afternoon, the cash price was 98½ ℔ cent. The shares of the Pacific Mail continued weak, below 40 ℔ cent., and the estimate of the value of the property, which appeared this morning, and which we copy in another place, gave no check to the decline.

After the late Boards the following quotations were made, as compared with Wednesday night. The late telegrams from Paris caused Gold to advance to 121½ ℔ cent.:

CLOSING QUOTATIONS JAN. 13.

	Wednesday.	Thursday.
United States 10-40s	112½	112½
United States 5-20s of 1862	116	115½
United States 5-20s of 1867	114¾	114½
American Gold Coin	121¾	121⅝
Bills on London, 60 days	108¾	108⅝
New Bonds of Tennessee	50	49½
North Carolina Bonds, new	24½	23
New-York Central and Hudson	91¾	91½
N. Y. C. and H. Debt Certificates	86¾	86½
Reading Railroad	95	94¾
Chicago and Rock Island	105	105¼
Northwestern Common	74¼	73¾
Northwestern Preferred	[illegible]	[illegible]
Pacific Mail Company	40	41
St. Paul Preferred	87	[illegible]
St. Paul Common	74	73½
Lake Shore	85¾	[illegible]
Erie	22¾	22½
Ohio and Mississippi	25¾	[illegible]

The following bids were made for the various Public Funds of the United States:

6 ℔ cent. reg., 1881	117½	5-20 coup., 1865, n. i.	114½
6 ℔ cent. coup., 1881	118	5-20 coup., 1867	114¾
5-20 reg., 1862	115½	5-20 coup., 1868	114½
5-20 coup., 1862	115¾	10-40 reg.	111¾
5-20 coup., 1864	115¼	10-40 coup.	112½
5-20 coup., 1865	115¾		

And the following for the State Bonds:

Tenn. 6s, ex coup.	50½	Ohio 6 ℔ cent., '71	100
Tenn. 6s, new bonds	49½	Ohio 6 ℔ cent., '81	103½
Virginia 6s, ex coup.	52½	Ill. Can. bonds, '70	100
Virginia 6s, new bonds	60	Ill. coup. 6s, '77	100
Georgia 7s, new bonds	93	Ill. coup. 7s	100
N. Car. 6s, new bonds	23½	Indiana 5 ℔ cent.	97
S. Carolina 6s	85	Mich. 6 ℔ cent., '78	100
S. Car. 6s, new bonds	78	N. York Bou. Ty L'n	108½
Missouri 6s	87½	N. York Cent. Ty L'n	108½
Miss., H. & St. Jo. Iss.	88	N. Y. 7s, C'l L'n, '70	101
Louisiana 6s	71	N. Y. 6s, C'l L'n, '71	101
La. 6s, Levee Bonds	66	N. Y. 6s, C'l L'n, '73	100
La. 8s, Levee Bonds	81	N. Y. 6s, C'l L'n, '74	100
Connecticut 6s	[illegible]	N. Y. 6s, C'l L'n, '75	[illegible]
Rhode Island 6s	[illegible]	N. Y. 6s, C'l L'n, '77	101
Alabama 5s	[illegible]	N. Y. 6s, C'l L'n, '78	101
Alabama 8s	93	N. Y. 6s, C'l L'n, '79	101
Ohio 6 ℔ cent. '75	[illegible]		

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s, 1883	87¾	Gal. & Chic. Ext.	[illegible]
N. Y. Cen. 6s, 1887	[illegible]	Gal. & Chic. 2d	[illegible]
N. Y. Cen. 6s, R. E.	[illegible]	Chic., R. I. & Pac.	94½
N. Y. Cen. 6s, Subsc'n	[illegible]	Morris & Essex 1st	[illegible]
N. Y. Cen. 7s, 1876	[illegible]	Morris & Essex 2d	[illegible]
Erie 1st Extended	[illegible]	Clev. & Tol. S. F.	[illegible]
Erie 7s, 2d Ext., 1879	[illegible]	N. J. Cen. 1st	[illegible]
Erie 7s, 3d Ext., 1883	[illegible]	N. J. Cen. 2d	[illegible]
Erie 7s, 4th Ext., 1880	[illegible]	N. J. Cen. New Bonds	[illegible]
Erie 7s, 5th Ext., 1888	71	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 1st	[illegible]
Hud. R. 7s, 1st, 69-70	[illegible]	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 2d	94½
Harlem 1st	[illegible]	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 3d	[illegible]
Mich. Cen. 1st 8s, 1882	[illegible]	Clev. & Pitts. 2d	[illegible]
Mich. So. 7 ℔ ct. 2d	[illegible]	Clev. & Pitts. 3d	[illegible]
Pac. R. 7s, guar. by Mo.	90½	Clev. & Pitts. 4th	71½
Cen. Pac. Bonds	[illegible]	Chic. & Alton S. F.	[illegible]
Union Pac. 1st Bonds	[illegible]	Chic. & Alton Inc.	[illegible]
Alton & T. H. 1st	[illegible]	Ohio & Miss. 1st	[illegible]
Alton & T. H. 2d pref.	[illegible]	Ohio & Miss. Consol'd	[illegible]
Alton & T. H. 2d inc.	[illegible]	Dub. & Sioux C. 1st	[illegible]
Chic. & N. W. S. F.	[illegible]	Peninsula R. Bonds	[illegible]
Chic. & N. W. Int.	[illegible]	St. L. & Iron Mt. Bds.	[illegible]
Consol'd 7 ℔ c. conv.	[illegible]	Mil. & St. P. 1st 8s	[illegible]
Han. & St. Jo. L'd G'ts	[illegible]	Mil. & St. P. 1st 7s 3-10	[illegible]
Han. & St. Jo. conv.	[illegible]	Mil. & St. Paul 1st	[illegible]
Lack. & West. Bonds	[illegible]	Mil. & St. P. I. & M.	[illegible]
Tol. & Wab. 1st Ext.	[illegible]	Mar. & Cin. 1st	[illegible]
Tol. & Wab. 2d	[illegible]	Chic. & Mil. 1st	[illegible]
Tol. & Wab. Equip. Bs.	[illegible]	Col., C. & Ind. 1st	[illegible]
Gt. West. 1st, 1888	[illegible]	Col., C. & Ind. 2d	[illegible]
Gt. West. 2d, 1893	[illegible]	Cle., C. & Ind. 1st	[illegible]
Quin. & Tol. 1st, 1890	[illegible]	Buf., N. Y. & Erie guar.	[illegible]
Ill. & So. Iowa 1st	[illegible]	Tol., P. & War. W. D.	[illegible]

And the following for the City Bank Stocks:

New-York	130	Irving	111
Manhattan	[illegible]	Metropolitan	[illegible]
Merchants'	[illegible]	East River	[illegible]
Mechanics'	[illegible]	Nassau	[illegible]
Union	[illegible]	Continental	97½
America	[illegible]	St. Nicholas	[illegible]
City	[illegible]	Commonwealth	[illegible]
Tradesmen's	[illegible]	Importers' & Traders'	[illegible]
Greenwich	[illegible]	Park	[illegible]
National	[illegible]	Central National	[illegible]
Commerce	[illegible]	Fourth National	101½
American Exchange	[illegible]	Ninth National	[illegible]
Bank of the Republic	[illegible]	Tenth National	[illegible]
Bank of N. America	[illegible]	Butchers & Drovers' Ass'n	[illegible]

The Lenox Fire Insurance Company have declared a Half-yearly Dividend of *five* ℔ *cent.*, payable on demand.

Some of the periodical statements of the Marine Insurance Companies begin to appear. The Great Western Company, which last year capitalized their Scrip, is now a stock concern, and declares *six* ℔ *cent.*, free of tax for the Half Year ending Dec. 31. The Pacific Mutual Company make 6 ℔ cent. per annum on their old Scrip, and declare *thirty-five* ℔ *cent.* scrip on the earned premiums of 1869, which amount to $905,000. They also pay off, with accrued interest, the whole of the Scrip of 1865. It is rumored that the Atlantic Mutual Company will make a very large net showing for 1869, (statement in a few days,) and that the whole of the Scrip of 1866 will be paid off in cash.

UNITED STATES TREASURY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 13, 1870.

General balance yesterday	$82,774,721 [illegible]
Gold receipts	1,309,322 66
Gold payments	2,054,688 [illegible]
Gold balance	75,050,342 65
Currency receipts	1,961,574 31
Currency payments	1,128,399 55
Currency balance	5,417,079 50
General balance	$80,[illegible]
Customs	361,000 00

The current distrust in the Gold Exchange Bank as a medium for clearing large transactions in Gold, we are quite sure, implies no want of confidence in Mr. Jacob Russell, the Cashier, and no slight to Mr. Harney, the President. Mr. Russell was for sixteen or eighteen years in the Sub-Treasury, the whole time we believe as Cashier. His integrity is above suspicion and his capacity and fair dealing, as well as his amenity, are proverbial. But he was on the Pacific coast when the September troubles occurred, and Mr. Harney, a large Stockholder, but not then President, was in Europe. Neither of these gentlemen, we apprehend, appreciate the hazards and sudden contingencies of the system of clearings under a State organization, and on a small capital, which that crisis developed. The arbitrary and absolute power of the City Judiciary over such a concern, the bad purposes for which it is invoked by bad men, and the readiness with which the whole machinery of the Bank can be arrested at any hour of the day, and the funds of every description in its charge enjoined and thrown into a receivership, can only be understood by those who were interested in or witnessed the events following the 24th September. These might possibly be deemed exceptional and not likely to occur again, if they had not been supplemented by other judicial processes of the most extraordinary and iniquitous nature in regard to the settlement of Gold contracts. These actually amounted to "stand and deliver" or "stand and take" whatever might be demanded or required by certain parties who sued out these receipts, or else incur the utter ruin to which the laws' delay would have subjected their victims. Even as it was, many concerns were almost, if not completely, bankrupted by being forced to take 135 ℔ cent. in order to return or "settle" Gold, on which they had loaned 145 or 150 or 160 ℔ cent. only a few days before—not to the principals to the Gold explosion, but to their Brokers, whom they supposed to be both responsible and honorable, but who were also enjoined against making settlements, the Gold Clearing Bank being in the hands of a Receiver at the same time. These things, we conclude, cannot be so soon forgotten by Gold dealers of responsibility like Mr. Colgate and Mr. Marvin, and they should be well weighed by the officers of the Bank.

The Adriatic Fire Insurance Company have declared a half-yearly Dividend of *five* ℔ *cent.*, payable, free of tax, Jan. 27.

The old Bank for Savings (Bleecker-street) has declared *three and three-quarters* ℔ *cent.* interest, for the Half Year, to Depositors under $500, and *three* ℔ *cent.* to Depositors over that sum, payable Jan. 17.

The transfers of the Illinois Central Stock will close on Monday next, Jan. 17, preliminary to the Half-yearly Dividend of *five* ℔ *cent.* to be paid Feb. 1, free of tax.

The following from the *Tribune* relates to the condition of the Pacific Mail Corporation: "We give below a copy of a statement submitted to the Stockholders, May 1, 1869:

ASSETS.

Cash, loans and investments, including 26,713 shares of Pacific Mail Steamship Company at par, and 2,600 shares Panama Railroad Company	$4,774,224 [illegible]
Coals, 107,163 tons	2,113,106 [illegible]
Outfits and supplies	283,136 [illegible]
Real estate, including warehouses, coal sheds, wharves, interest in San Francisco dry dock, water works at Panama, &c., &c.	1,081,025 [illegible]
Steamers—Colorado, Golden City, Sacramento, Constitution, H. Chauncey, [illegible], Rising Star, Montana, New-York, Costa Rica, Ocean Queen, St. Louis, Golden Age, Northern Light, Arizona, [illegible], California, Senora and Taboga	[illegible]
Steamers, new—Great Republic, Japan, China, Alaska, Ancon, Oregonian	[illegible]
Steamer America, unfinished	[illegible]
Lighters, hulks and sundries	146,400 [illegible]
Total	$21,[illegible]

LIABILITIES.

Capital Stock	$20,000,000 00
Freights on coals in transit to the various agencies, to become due	[illegible]
Various unsettled accounts	[illegible]
Balance to credit of profit and loss	[illegible]
Total	$21,[illegible]

From the capital, $20,000,000, if we deduct 26,713 shares held by the Company, we have as the actual capital outstanding, $17,328,700.

Panama stock and Cash loans	$3,083,024 27	
Real estate, coal and supplies	4,267,319 [illegible]—	$[illegible]
Twenty-one steamers, old and new lighters	13,877,378 71	
From which we deduct 30 ℔ cent., so to make a liberal estimate for depreciation, although we understand the Company makes full allowance for same in their statements	[illegible]—	[illegible]
Total		$12,[illegible]
Due for freight, &c.		[illegible]
Leaves value of the property		$11,[illegible]

Which is equal to about 70 ℔ cent. on $17,328,700, capital outstanding. If the Company's valuation of the steamers be correct, then the stock would be worth over par.

The Directors of the Lorillard Fire Insurance Company have declared a Semi-annual Dividend of *five* ℔ *cent.*, free of Government tax, payable on demand.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

BANKING HOUSE OF FISK & HATCH, No. 5 NASSAU-ST., NEW-YORK, January, 1870.

☞ OUR SALES OF THE FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS OF THE WESTERN PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY having been more rapid than the preparation of the Bonds for issue, owing to the temporary illness of Mr. William E. Barron, one of the Trustees of the Mortgage, the supply of Bonds for delivery was exhausted about Jan. 1, since which time we have been unable to fill orders except by subscription for subsequent delivery.

The Bonds for the remainder of the Loan, amounting to $785,000, have now come to hand.

Of this amount, $300,000 have already been sold by subscription, leaving but $485,000 of the entire Loan of $2,735,000 now to be disposed of.

The rapidity with which nearly $2,500,000 of the Loan have been taken, during the short period since it was first introduced on the market, affords gratifying evidence of the favor with which it has been received, and the rank which it has assumed among first-class investments.

The balance of the Loan will be sold upon the orders first received, at the original price, viz., 90 and accrued interest from Jan. 1, in currency.

Remittances reaching us after the closing of the Loan, or in excess of the amount of Bonds for sale, will be promptly returned, or otherwise invested, as the parties may direct.

The full market rates will be allowed for Government Securities, in exchange, as heretofore.

FISK & HATCH, Bankers, &c.

☞ DES MOINES VALLEY RAILROAD EIGHT PER CENT. LAND GRANT MORTGAGE BONDS.

The undersigned offer for sale a limited amount of the above-named bonds. They are receivable at par by the Company in payment for any of its lands sold at scheduled prices. The lands are pledged for the redemption of the bonds, and consist of 460,000 acres of choice locations, situated mostly in the Des Moines Valley, (Iowa) and are estimated to realize enough to nearly or quite cancel the whole issue of bonds, in addition to the security of the Road. Price, 90 per cent. For further particulars inquire of

CLARKE, DODGE & CO., No. 51 Wall-st.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Thursday, Jan. 13, 1870.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

Ashes, pkgs.	[illegible]	Tar, bbls.	[illegible]
Cotton, bales	[illegible]	Rosin, bbls.	3,008
Dried Fruit, pkgs.	[illegible]	Petroleum, ref., bbls.	[illegible]
Eggs, bbls.	[illegible]	Pork, bbls.	[illegible]
Flour, bbls.	[illegible]	Beef, pkgs.	[illegible]
Cornmeal, bbls.	[illegible]	Cutmeats, pkgs.	[illegible]
Cornmeal, bags	[illegible]	Lard, pkgs.	[illegible]
N. W. Flour, pkgs.	500	Lard, kegs	[illegible]
Wheat, bushels	[illegible]	Butter, pkgs.	1,051
Corn, bushels	[illegible]	Cheese, pkgs.	[illegible]
Malt, bushels	1,000	Tallow, pkgs.	[illegible]
Oats, bushels	[illegible]	Dressed Hogs, No.	[illegible]
Beans, bushels	[illegible]	Whisky, bbls.	162
Peas, bushels	[illegible]	Wool, bales	[illegible]
Hops, bales	4	Tobacco, hhds.	[illegible]
Hides, No.	[illegible]	Rice, pkgs.	[illegible]
Leather, sides	[illegible]	Starch, pkgs.	[illegible]
Spirits Turp., bbls.	277		

The export clearances since our last, as reported at the Merchants' Exchange, Pine-street, have been as follows:

By the steamer *Aleppo*, for Liverpool—22,870 bushels Wheat, 604 bales Cotton, 100 tons Logwood, 50 tierces Beef, 161,300 lbs. Bacon, 129 bbls. Pork, 6,300 lbs. Lard, 70 bbls. Apples, 48 cases India Rubber, 210 bbls. Flour, 27 hhds. Bark.

By the bark *Paul*, for Rotterdam—1,250 bbls. Refined Petroleum, 6,000 Staves.

By the bark *[illegible]*, for Melbourne—[illegible] gallons Petroleum, 3 Carriages, 29,530 lbs. Manufactured Tobacco, 25 cases Sewing Machines, 1 case Harness, 55 pkgs. Drugs, 50 cases Salmon, 200 cases Oysters, 250 bdls. Lath, 203 cases Hardware, 115 bbls. Manufactured Wood, 16 pkgs. Agricultural Implements, 75 kegs Nails, 29 cases Tacks, 1 case Machinery, 380 bbls. Rosin, 26 pkgs. Carriage Material, 235,600 ft. Lumber, 1,500 boxes Matches, 11 pkgs. Glassware.

ASHES—Have been inactive, but steady, at $7 37½@$7 62½ for Pots, and $8 25@$8 75 for Pearls, ℔ 100 lbs.

COFFEE—Desirable lots have been very firm in price, and not offered freely. The dealings have been on a less extensive scale. Of Rio, 3,081 bags by the *[illegible]* changed hands on private terms. The stock of Rio in first and speculative hands this morning was 61,680 bags. The week's business in other than Rio, Messrs. C. Amaxy & Co. sum up thus: 4,500 mats Java, ex *Argonaut*, sold from first hands on private terms; 3,274 bags Maracaibo sold in lots at 17½c.@19½c., gold, duty paid; 605 bags Savanilla, and 344 bags Jamaica sold for consumption on private terms; 1,478 bags Jamaica, said to be sold for export. The stock of other than Rio, in first hands, this morning, was 12,612 bags and 18,587 mats, including 1,615 bags and 18,587 mats Java, 4,110 bags Maracaibo, 3,900 bags Ceylon, 2,427 bags Manila, [illegible] bags Jamaica, 119 bags Savanilla, 45 bags Curacoa and 64 bags Costa Rica. We quote: Java, at 21½c.@22½c.; Maracaibo, 17½c.@20c.; Laguayra, 18½c.@19½c.; Rio, 8⅜c.@12¼c., in bond; Native Ceylon, 17¼c.@19¼c.; Jamaica, 16c.@17c.; Singapore, 19c.@20c.; Costa Rica, 16¾c.@19c.; Manila, 16c.@18c.; Mexican, 15c.@18c.; Savanilla, 16c.@18½c.; San Domingo, in bond, 9¼c.@9¾c., gold, ℔ lb.

COTTON—Has been decidedly more active. The export demand has been much brisker. The inquiry from spinners has been livelier. There has been an increased call from speculative buyers. The offerings have been less extensive. Prices have advanced slightly, closing firmly. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 4,770 bales, (of which — bales were to arrive,) including [illegible] bales to shippers, 1,549 bales to spinners, 638 bales to speculators, and 180 bales in transit. Also, 2,650 bales for forward delivery, including 800 bales basis Low Middling, for January, 24¼c.@24¾c.; 700 bales do., for February, 24⅝c.@24⅞c.; 250 bales do., for March, 25⅛c.; 100 bales do., for March, 25c.; 600 bales do., for April, 25⅜c.; 100 bales do. for June, 25⅝c. ℔ lb.

Closing Prices of Cotton.

	Uplands.	Mobile.	N. O.	Texas.
Ordinary	22	22¼	[illegible]	[illegible]
Good Ordinary	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Low Middling	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Middling	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Good Middling	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

Movements of Cotton at this Port.

	Bales.
Receipts thus far this week	[illegible]
Receipts last week	[illegible]
Receipts the preceding week	[illegible]
Receipts since Sept. 1	[illegible]
Receipts year ending Jan. 7, 1870	[illegible]
Receipts year ending Sept. 1, 1869	[illegible]
Receipts year ending Jan. 1, 1869	[illegible]
Export clearances since our last	[illegible]
Exports since Sept. 1	[illegible]
Exports for the year ending Jan. 1, 1870	[illegible]
Exports for the year ending Sept. 1, 1869	[illegible]
Exports for the year ending Jan. 1, 1869	[illegible]
Estimated stock here	[illegible]

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been very moderately sought after at reduced and declining prices, under freer offerings of all grades. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 7,000 bbls. in lots, including very low to choice Superfine State and Western, here, at $4 50@$[illegible]; very inferior to good Extra State at $5 10@$5 40; good to choice Spring Wheat Extra State at $5 [illegible], and poor to good shipping brands of round-hoop Ohio at $5 [illegible] ℔ bbl. We quote:

Superfine State and Western	$4 [illegible]
Extra State	5 10@ [illegible]
Extra Illinois, Indiana, &c.	[illegible]@ 7 25
Extra Ohio, round-hoop, shipping brands	5 15@ [illegible]
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands	[illegible]
Extra Genesee	[illegible]
Poor to Fancy Extra Missouri	[illegible]

Southern Flour is inactive and heavy; sales are reported, since our last, of 400 bbls., in lots, at $5 90@$[illegible] for poor to fair Ordinary, and $[illegible]@$10 for Ordinary to very choice Extra, ℔ bbl. Rye Flour is inactive and depressed at $4 25@$[illegible] for inferior to very choice, ℔ bbl.; sales 225 bbls. Cornmeal continues very dull and heavy, at about $4 [illegible] for Western, $4 [illegible]@$4 75 for Jersey and $5 [illegible] for Brandywine, ℔ bbl.; sales 120 bbls. Buckwheat Flour has been very quiet at $2 90@$3 20 ℔ 100 lbs.

FRUIT—Raisins meet with a ready sale at buoyant prices; Layer, $3 60@$3 75, gold, ℔ box. Currants in demand at 13¼c.@13½c. ℔ lb.

GRAIN—Wheat has been in rather more liberal supply and moderate request, mainly for export, at a further reduction in prices. Sales have been reported since our last of 82,000 bushels, including White Western at $1 26@$[illegible]; Red and Amber Western, very inferior to choice, ex, from $1 12@$[illegible], chiefly at $[illegible] for Red and $[illegible] for Amber; No. 1 Spring at $[illegible]@$1 21½, in store; No. 2 Spring at $[illegible]@$1 17; [illegible] at $1 10; White Genesee at $[illegible]; Red and Amber State at $[illegible]@$1 23½; White California on private terms, ℔ bushel. Corn has been in moderate demand and quoted rather stronger. Sales have been reported since our last of 34,000 bushels, in lots, at $1 04½@$1 05 for Old Mixed Western, in store; 85c.@93c. for New do.; 95c.@$1 02 for Yellow, and 90c.@$[illegible] for White Jersey and Southern, ℔ bushel. Rye continues inactive and heavy at $[illegible]@$1 05 for Western and Jersey; $[illegible] for State, ℔ bushel; sales 1,500 bushels. Barley is quiet and depressed; sales have been quoted since our last of 11,000 bushels, including two-rowed State at $[illegible]; four-rowed do. $1 10; and Canada West and East, on private terms, ℔ bushel. Barley Malt has been more active but heavy at from $[illegible]@$1 20, ℔ bushel; sales, 12,000 bushels. Oats have been offered freely at decidedly lower prices, leading to a more active business; sales have been reported since our last of 61,000 bushels, in lots, at 57c.@60c., chiefly 58c.@59c. for mixed Western, [illegible]; State, 58c.@60c. for Jersey and Southern, ℔ bushel. The export clearances include 210 bbls. Flour and 22,750 bushels Wheat for Liverpool.

HAY, &c.—Bale Hay has been in moderate demand at from 80c.@90c. for shipping, and 95c.@$1 10 for local use, ℔ 100 lbs. Straw is selling slowly at 75c.@$1 10 for Short and Long, ℔ 100 lbs.

HONEY—Cuba has been quoted at from 80c.@85c., gold, in bond, ℔ gallon, and has been inactive. Stock, 50 tcs. and 22 bbls.

HOPS—Have been in light demand, including New York at 9c.@18c.; Eastern, 10c.@23c.; Ohio, 15c.@20c.; Michigan, 15c.@22c.; Wisconsin, 15c.@23c.; Yearlings, 5c.@10c.; Old Olds, 3c.@6c. ℔ lb. Receipts to-day, 4 bales; exports, — bales.

LEATHER—Sole has been moderately sought after, including Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, Heavy, 32c.@[illegible]; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, Middle, 30c.@31c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, Light, 28c.@30c.; Hemlock, California, Heavy, 28c.@29c.; Hemlock, California, Middle, 28c.@30c.; Hemlock, California, Light, 28c.@30c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., Heavy, 27c.@29c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., Middle, 28c.@[illegible]; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., Light, 25c.@27c.; Hemlock, Good Damaged, all kinds and weights, 25c.@[illegible]; Hemlock, Poor Damaged, all kinds and weights, [illegible]; Hemlock, in the Rough, 35c.@39c.; Oak Slaughter, Heavy, 39c.@42c.; Oak Slaughter, Middle, 39c.@44c.; Oak Slaughter, Light, 39c.@40c.; Oak Slaughter, Cropped, Heavy, 39c.@46c.; Oak Slaughter, Cropped, Middle, 40c.@46c.; Oak Slaughter, Cropped, Light, 38c.@45c.; Oak Slaughter, in the Rough, Heavy, 38c.@[illegible]; Oak Slaughter, in the Rough, Middle, [illegible]; Oak Slaughter, in the Rough, Light, 35c.@40c.; Oak Slaughter, Bellies, 23c.@24c.; Southern Rough, all weights, 25c.@30c. ℔ lb. The day's receipts have been [illegible] Sides.

MOLASSES—Trade has been dull to-day in all kinds, though prices have not varied materially. The stock in first hands, this morning, included [illegible] hhds. Cuba, 4,044 hhds. English Islands, 125 hhds. Porto Rico, and 2,700 bbls. New-Orleans. We quote: New Crop Porto Rico at 45c.@65c.; Cuba at 38c.@45c.; English Islands at 38c.@60c.; New-Orleans at 65c.@80c. ℔ gallon, and in detail thus:

	Per gallon.
Cuba, Centrifugal and Mixed	[illegible]
Cuba, Clayed	[illegible]
Cuba, Muscovado, refining grades	[illegible]
Cuba, Muscovado, grocery grades	[illegible]
Porto Rico	[illegible]
English Islands	[illegible]
New-Orleans	[illegible]

NAVAL STORES—Rosin has been quiet but steady on the basis of $2 15 for Strained, ℔ 280 lbs.; receipts, 3,008 bbls.; sales, 600 bbls.; exports, 280 bbls. Nothing new in Tar or Crude Turpentine. Spirits Turpentine has been in moderate request on the basis of 45c.@45½c. for merchantable lots, ℔ gallon; receipts, 277 bbls.; sales, 125 bbls. We quote: Spirits Turpentine at 45c.@46c. ℔ gallon; Crude nominal at $3 50@$3 75; Rosin, $2 15@$6 50 ℔ 280 lbs., the latter for choice White; Tar, $2 50@$3 00; Pitch, $[illegible] ℔ bbl.

OILS—Have been generally inactive, including Crude Whale at 72½c.@75c. for Southern and Northern; Bleached Whale, 87½c.@$1; Crude Sperm at $1 55@$1 60; Unbleached Sperm at $1 75@$[illegible]; Bleached Sperm at $[illegible]; Lard Oil at $[illegible]; Red Oil at 80c.@85c.; Linseed Oil at 90c.@92c. in casks and barrels; Olive Oil at $1 40@$[illegible]; Menhaden at 57c.; Spermaceti at 40c.@41c.; Extra Refined Seal, $[illegible] ℔ gallon.

OIL CAKE—Has been in moderate demand for export, and quoted at $45@$46 for Western, and $47 [illegible]@$48 for City ℔ ton.

PETROLEUM—Crude has been very scarce for immediate delivery, and quoted firm on the basis of 16⅜c., chiefly 17c., in bulk here, with a moderate inquiry; but for forward delivery, into and including February, it has been offered freely at 16¼c. ℔ gallon. Refined has not been much sought after; in shipping order it was quoted at from 31c.@31½c., for prompt delivery, but was inactive. At Philadelphia it was dull at 30½c. ℔ gallon, in shipping order. [illegible] Crude were reported here. At Philadelphia, 400 bbls. arrived. Refined Oil has been in moderate demand and less firm in prices, with sales reported, equal to 450 bbls., in bulk, at 27c.@27½c.; 1,500 bbls. standard White, for early delivery, at 31½c.@31¾c. ℔ gallon. Also, at Philadelphia, [illegible] Standard White, for [illegible] delivery, part at 30½c.; 1,000 bbls. do., [illegible] at 31½c. ℔ gallon. The receipts of Crude were 347 bbls. at Philadelphia. [illegible] The clearances have been [illegible] bbls. and 10,000 gallons Standard White, in cases, [illegible] Naphtha has been in request and firm at from 9½c.@10c., [illegible]

PROVISIONS—Pork has been in moderate request [illegible]. Sales have been reported since our last of 650 bbls. [illegible] at $27 50@$27 75 for Old Western Mess, [illegible] for New Mess, [illegible] for Prime Mess [illegible] bbls. New Mess, seller's option, including January at $27 [illegible], February at $27 [illegible], and March at $27 [illegible]. Dressed Hogs continue quiet and depressed from 11c.@12c. for very inferior to strictly choice Western; and 11c.@12½c. for City, ℔ lb. Cutmeats are slow of sale at drooping rates; sales have been confined to 100 pkgs. at 11c.@13c. for sweet pickled Shoulders, and 14c.@15c. for Sweet-pickled Hams, ℔ lb. Bacon is in fair supply and demand at unchanged rates [illegible] Cumberland, part at 13½c.@14c. Short Rib at equal to 14½c., and Long Clear at 14½c.@15c. ℔ lb. Lard has been in limited demand at lower prices, sales [illegible] 500 tierces and bbls. [illegible] at 16¼c.@16¾c. for No. 1 to choice Kettle-rendered, chiefly at 16½c.@16¾c. for City, 17c. for very choice do. (Lockitt's), and 16¾c.@16⅞c. for fair to strictly prime Steam [illegible] including for February at 16¾c., and March at 16⅞c., seller's option. [illegible] Beef has been [illegible] grades, ℔ bbl.; sales 200 bbls. Tierces Beef is in brisk request, including New Prime Mess, at from $26@$27, and India Mess at $27@$30 ℔ tierce; sales 1,050 tierces. Beef Hams are moderately active at $31@$34 for New, ℔ bbl.; sales 300 bbls. Butter continues in moderate demand, including State, Common to Prime, at 28c.@[illegible]; Fancy, 42c.@45c., and Western, including Prime, 20c.@30c. ℔ lb.; the receipts to-day were 1,051 pkgs. Cheese is inactive at from 10c.@18c., as the extremes, for very Common to Fancy Factory; the receipts to-day were 105 boxes.

RICE—Has been quoted steady, and there has been rather more call for desirable lots; Carolina, at $[illegible] 25; Rangoon, $[illegible] 25, gold, in bond, ℔ 100 lbs. Stock of Rangoon, 3,000 bags.

SUGARS—Have been quiet to-day at unchanged prices. Sales have been reported since our last of 400 hhds. Cuba, Porto Rico and Demerara at from 10c.@11⅛c., chiefly 10c.@11c., and 165 boxes Havana, 10½c.@11⅛c. ℔ lb. We quote: Fair to good refining grades of Cuba at 10⅛c.@10⅝c.; fair to very good grocery grades at 10⅞c.@11⅝c.; very good to choice do. at 11⅝c.@12c. ℔ lb. Porto Rico grocery grades ranged from 11c.@[illegible]. No. 12 Box Sugar, 11¼c.@11¾c. ℔ lb. We further quote Box Sugars in detail thus: Boxes Dutch Standard, Nos. 7 to 9, at 10c.@10¼c.; boxes Dutch Standard, Nos. 10 to 12, at 10¾c.@11¼c.; boxes Dutch Standard, Nos. 13 to 15, at 11½c.@12¼c.; boxes Dutch Standard, Nos. 16 to 18, at 12⅛c.@12¾c.; boxes Dutch Standard, Nos. 19 and 20, at 13½c.@14¼c.; boxes Dutch Standard, White, at 13¼c.@14½c. ℔ lb. And bagged Sugar thus: Brazil, Dutch Standard, Nos. 8 to 12, at 10c.@10¾c.; Java, Dutch Standard, Nos. 10 to 12, at 10¼c.@11¼c.; Manila, Current Clayed and Superior, at 9⅛c.@10¼c. ℔ lb. Refined Sugars continue in moderate demand, ranging from 13⅛c.@14⅛c., as the extremes, ℔ lb. Messrs. Amaxy & Co. sum up the movements in raw Sugars since the 1st inst., thus:

	Hhds.	Boxes.	Bags.	Melado.
Stock Jan. 1, 1870	55,967	95,456	245,485	614
Receipts since 1st Jan.	3,577	3,198	6,830	121
Total	59,544	98,654	252,315	[illegible]
Sales since 1st Jan.	5,312	10,105	6,500	[illegible]
Stock this day, Jan. 13, '70	[illegible]	88,549	[illegible]	[illegible]
Stock Jan. 14, 1869	29,771	24,364	[illegible]	[illegible]
Stock Jan. 14, 1868	12,141	[illegible]	9,905	[illegible]
Stock Jan. 15, 1867	23,696	26,372	112,771	[illegible]

TALLOW, &c.—Sales have been reported of 80,000 lbs. Tallow at 9⅞c.@10⅛c., the latter for Prime City; also 31,000 lbs. Stearine at 15½c.@16½c., and 27,500 lbs. Grease at 8c.@12c. ℔ lb.

WHISKY—Has been in limited request at easier and irregular prices. Sales have been reported of 275 bbls., in lots, at $1 00@$1 02 ℔ gallon. The receipts have been 162 bbls.

FREIGHTS—A moderate business has been reported since our last, at somewhat firmer prices. For Liverpool, 2,300 bales Cotton, by steamer, at ⅞d. ℔ lb.; 700 bbls. Flour, part at 1s. 6d. ℔ bbl.; 7,100 bushels Wheat, by sail, at 4½d. ℔ bushel; 475 bales Hops, by steam, at ⅜d.@7-16d. ℔ lb.; 400 bbls. Pork at 2s. 6d. ℔ bbl.; 250 tierces Beef, on private terms; 325 boxes Bacon, at 30s.; 75 bbls. Tallow, at 27s. 6d., and 25 tons Maple, at 25s. ℔ ton. For London, 7,000 bushels Wheat, at 6½d. ℔ bushel; 1,000 tons Oil Cake, at 17s. 6d. ℔ ton. For Bristol, 1,500 bbls. Oil Cake, at 2s. ℔ bbl., and [illegible] tons do., at 20s. ℔ ton. For Cardiff, a Norwegian bark, with 23,000 bushels Wheat, at 4s. 3d. ℔ quarter. For Glasgow, 2,500 bbls. Flour, by steam, at 2s. 3d. ℔ bbl. For the Adriatic, two vessels with Resin, at about 30s. gold. For Antwerp, a North German ship with [illegible] bbls. Petroleum, from Philadelphia, at 5s. 6d. ℔ bbl.

DRY GOODS.

MERINO UNDER WEAR

For ladies and children at less than cost; also a large stock of Winter gloves and hosiery; best quality kids reduced to $1 50, and the best $1 gloves in the City, all colors, at ELDER'S, Nos. [illegible] and 863 Broadway, near 19th-st., east side.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST.—TWO $1,000 BILLS, GOLD—ON WEDNESDAY, the 12th inst., by a party while on the way from Broadway to No. 10 Nassau-st., through Exchange-place, New, Wall and Nassau sts.; liberal reward will be paid upon its return to owner. Address Post-Office Box No. 3,[illegible].

DENTISTRY.

COLTON DENTAL ASSOCIATION originated the anaesthetic use of nitrous oxide gas, [illegible] the office, No. 19 Cooper Institute.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, JAN. 14, 1870.

Amusements this Evening.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.
23d-st., corner 6th-av.
HAMLET. Leading characters by Messrs. Edwin Booth, Waller, Hamilton, Miss Blanche De Bar, and Miss Fanny Morant.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Broadway, near Prince-st.
RUY BLAS. Leading characters by Mr. Charles Fechter, Mr. Shewell, Miss Carlotta Le Clercq, and Mrs. Bradshaw.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
Broadway, corner 13th-st.
OURS. Leading characters by Mr. Lester Wallack, Mr. Gilbert, Miss Effie Germon and Miss Mestayer.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
Broadway, near Bleecker-st.
THE WRITING ON THE WALL. Leading characters by Messrs. Geo. L. Fox and Studley, and Mrs. Longmore and Mrs. Vernon.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE.
8th-av., corner 23d-st.
ELVINA, SPITALFIELDS WEAVER, &c. Characters by Mr. and Mrs. Lingard and others.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE.
24th-st., near Broadway.
SURF. Leading characters by Messrs. Geo. Clarke, Davidge, Miss Fanny Davenport and Mrs. Gilbert.

BOWERY THEATRE.
Bowery, near Canal-st.
TOM AND JERRY; JOAN OF ARC, VILLAGE BARBER, &c.

WOOD'S MUSEUM AND MENAGERIE.
Broadway, corner 30th-st.
Afternoon—WITHOUT A NAME. Evening—IXION. Large collection of curiosities on exhibition.

THE TAMMANY.
14th-st., near 3d-av.
BURLESQUE, PANTOMIME, ATHLETIC FEATS, BALLET, &c.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS.
14th-st., between 3d and 4th avs.
EXHIBITION OF EQUESTRIAN AND ATHLETIC FEATS.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.
No. 585 Broadway.
NEGRO MINSTRELSY. Birch, Wambold, Bernard, Backus, &c.

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The Sunday Edition, per annum.....2
The SEMI-WEEKLY, per annum.....3
Two copies, one year.....5
Ten copies, one year.....23
An extra copy to getter-up of club, and a splendid steel engraving of the late HENRY J. RAYMOND.
The WEEKLY TIMES, per annum.....2
Five copies, one year.....8
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An extra copy to getter-up of club, and a splendid steel engraving of the late HENRY J. RAYMOND.
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The European Edition, per annum, postage extra.....3
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H. J. RAYMOND & CO.,
TIMES Office, New-York.

Notices.

We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

We cannot return rejected communications, nor preserve manuscripts, unless specially requested so to do.

To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the TIMES are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 9½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

☞ For the accommodation of up-town residents, advertisements for insertion in the TIMES will be received at No. 54 West 32d-st., junction of Broadway and 6th-av., at same rates as are charged at office of publication.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

EUROPE.

The excitement in Paris over the recent tragedy continues, and the troops are held in readiness to quell an outbreak should any occur. It is said the Government will withdraw the demand for the arraignment of M. ROCHEFORT, and will propose a law providing for trial by jury for political offences. The *Marseillaise* is still published, and in a tone of undiminished violence.....A proposition was introduced in the Spanish Cortes yesterday excluding forever from the throne the BOURBON family and all its branches. It will be debated on Tuesday.....The *Pall Mall Gazette* attributes the annexation petition of the British Columbians to American politicians.....Mr. BRIGHT made a speech on the Fenians at a Birmingham breakfast on Wednesday, in which, while denouncing the American Fenians, he promised his cooperation for the release of the Fenian prisoners.

CONGRESS.

In the Senate, yesterday, among the petitions presented was one from J. ROSS BROWNE, asking to be reimbursed $12,000 for extra expenses while Minister to China. A joint resolution was reported favorably from committee authorizing the Government to aid an American steamship line to Europe to the extent of $500,000 per annum for transporting the mails. Mr. DRAKE made an argument in support of his bill giving State Courts concurrent jurisdiction with the United States Courts in maritime cases. The discussion of the Virginia bill was resumed. Mr. DRAKE's amendment was defeated by a vote of 11 to 45. Mr. EDMUNDS renewed his amendment in regard to a test oath, and debate upon it was continued with no definite action until the hour of adjournment.

In the House, of the bills introduced was one to prevent abuses in the Post Office Department by the forwarding of lottery circulars. A series of resolutions were offered by Mr. WILLARD looking to a general economy in the administration of public affairs and reduction of taxes; it was referred to the Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union. A bill by unanimous consent was passed, the object of which was to prevent Government officials receiving gifts from subordinates, or making them to superiors. Mr. MUNGEN made a personal explanation in regard to his recent repudiation speech, and was replied to by Mr. GARFIELD. Late in the afternoon the Virginia debate was resumed, and continued through the evening session.

THE STATE LEGISLATURE.

In the Senate yesterday bills were introduced to incorporate the National Homeopathic University of New-York; to prevent the clerks in the Surrogate's Court practicing as attorneys, or acting as special guardians in such Courts. A resolution was offered and laid over, that the principal and interest of the State debt contracted before Feb. 25, 1862, and not held by the Comptroller or Commissioner of the Canal Fund be paid at maturity in gold, and authorizing the purchase of gold for this purpose. The Senate adjourned to Wednesday next.

The Legislature adopted a resolution to adjourn to the 19th inst., in consequence of the illness of the Speaker.

GENERAL.

The Canadian Minister of Marine has advertised for six swift sailing schooners, to be used as a marine police on the coast. In this connection more stringent legislation for the protection of the fisheries is spoken of as the probable consequence of the continued opposition of the United States to reciprocity.

The editor of the Watertown (N. Y.) *Daily Times*, Hon. L. J. BIGELOW, Jr., died there yesterday morning suddenly.

Rev. JAMES DOLAN, for twenty-nine years pastor of the St. Patrick's Roman Catholic Church in Baltimore, died there yesterday at the age of 54 years.

The British brigantine *Baltimore*, Captain DURFEE, foundered at sea Dec. 31. The Captain and crew, twelve in number, reached St. George's, Bermuda, on Sunday last, after fifty hours' exposure in open boats.

The Sandwich Islands experienced furious gales in December, which caused great damage. The South Pacific islanders refuse to go to the Sandwich Islands, and the efforts to promote this kind of emigration have failed.

In the Constitutional Convention of Tennessee, yesterday, a large number of amendments to the Constitution were again offered, and the Committee having the matter in charge reported the Bill of Rights as contained in the present Constitution, with amendments relating to the right of suffrage, test oaths and slavery.

The Spanish frigate and the gunboats went to sea from Hampton Roads yesterday at noon.

The Kentucky Press Association met yesterday at Lexington, and Mr. W. S. HALDEMAN, of the Louisville *Courier-Journal*, was elected President for the ensuing year.

The American Dairymen's Association began their fifth annual Convention on Wednesday and closed yesterday afternoon. Hon. HORATIO SEYMOUR was chosen President for the next year.

The organization of the Georgia Legislature progresses slowly. The House called the roll yesterday until the list was completed, and then took a recess until Monday. The Senate adjourned over without doing anything. In the House the announcement was made that General TERRY would see that no disqualified person would be allowed to participate in the organization.

LOCAL.

The amount subscribed to the Stanton Relief Fund in this City is about $50,000. Collector GRINNELL's list contains the names of twenty-three gentlemen who have given $1,000 each, and seven who have subscribed $500 apiece. Mr. A. T. STEWART's list is not quite as heavy. In Boston $15,000 have been raised, and in Philadelphia $20,000, making a total in these three principal cities of about $85,000. The remaining $15,000 will undoubtedly be made up in the West.

WM. F. VELTMAN, formerly a clerk connected with the Fourth National Bank, and an India rubber merchant named WM. LEITH, were held in $5,000 bail before Commissioner SHIELDS, on Wednesday, to appear for examination on a charge of forming a conspiracy by means of which the Fourth National Bank was defrauded of $7,000.

There were twenty-four petty cases disposed of in the Court of Special Sessions, before Justices DOWLING and BIXBY, yesterday, thirteen of which were for petit larceny, seven for assault, and four for cruelty to animals.

The members of the Bar of the Supreme Court of the United States held a meeting yesterday in Washington, and appointed a Committee to draft resolutions of respect to the memory of the late Mr. STANTON, to be submitted to the Court on its reassembling.

Two burglars, named JAMES GREEN and WILLIAM JOHNSON, were sentenced to five years' imprisonment each by Judge BEDFORD, in the Court of General Sessions yesterday.

The Tammany Reform, Protective and Benevolent Association is the name of a new organization projected by Mr. JACOB COHEN, and several other citizens desirous of effecting a reform in the politics of the City. Meetings were held in different parts of the City last evening, and active steps taken towards the completion of their organization. Benevolence and reform are their objects.

At the annual election of the Union League Club, held last evening, JACKSON S. SCHULTZ was chosen President.

Captain SUMMERTON, of the brig *Sailor Boy*, who, with the crew of that vessel, was brought to this port yesterday by the brig *Harvest Queen*, reports that on Jan. 2 he experienced a terrific gale, lasting three days, during which his vessel was dismasted and sprung a leak on the 7th inst., and being then in a sinking condition, the crew were taken off.

"Down With the Taxes!"

This is the cry which Senator SUMNER now echoes, undeterred by the fear that he will be proclaimed a "traitor" because he dares to diverge from the policy which is laid down by the Secretary of the Treasury. The truth is that the demand for a reduction of the taxes has now reached a point at which no Government could afford to disregard it. The contradictory vagaries of one or two journals only serve to bring out into greater prominence the unanimity with which the large proportion of the Press, and the bulk of the people, ask for the immediate reduction of the burdens which are paralyzing trade, restricting enterprise and rendering everybody poorer. The taxes are kept up at a war rate merely to indulge a delusion. It is argued that if we do not pay off the whole of our debt now, we shall never do it. The supposition has no more value than can be attached to any other hallucination. Surely we have already paid a very fair proportion towards the expenses of a war, the advantages of which will extend to all time. Senator SUMNER boldly tells those who are for merciless taxation, that the national debt was incurred for succeeding generations no less than for ourselves, and that posterity ought to take its part in paying it off. The resources of the people are being strained now to the last point. Suppose we had another war upon our hands—where should we find the money with which to carry it on? We should be obliged to stop paying off the debt in any case. But could a people long suffering from pitiless depletion at the hands of tax gatherers be expected to pay enormously increased taxes for the purposes of the hour? It is not only shortsighted to keep up the present rate of taxation in time of peace—it is absolutely dangerous.

It is said that we are bound to prove to the world that we can and will pay our debt. Who on earth doubts it now? Who that we should care to convince supposes that we have not the power to pay our debt in reasonable time? We are now absolutely wasting our energies in the attempt to comply with a crotchet of a few doctrinaires, all of whom are unfamiliar with economic science, and have been carried away by a figment of their own brains. Who does not smart every day from excessive taxation in one form or other? We were bound to bear it once. There was no help for it. But we ought to be relieved now, and all the more cheerfully because we made many a heavy sacrifice without a murmur, all through the time of peril. The Government ought not now to say, "While you are willing to pay, we will take care to squeeze as much as possible out of you," but rather take up a liberal position towards a people who have been so generous to it.

We shall not discuss the bill introduced by Senator SUMNER until other plans already promised are before us. But we are glad to find that he is prepared to raise his voice in Congress in favor of a policy which has reason, justice and safety to recommend it. "The country," he says, "is uneasy under its heavy burdens. War taxes should not be peace taxes; and so long as the present system continues there is a constant and painful memento of war, while business halts in chains and life bends under the load." He proceeds to show that we are impoverishing ourselves now in order to pay our obligations long before they become due, but that, on the other hand, if we reduce the taxes, our resources will be immeasurably increased, "the country will breathe freer, business will be more elastic, life will be easier and the national debt will cease to be a burden, becoming fine by degrees, and beautifully less, until it gradually ceases to exist." We commend every word of this statement to the earnest attention of the Administration. It is childish to meet this most reasonable appeal to the Government for relief with the cry, "You are running away from your party." It is in the true interests of the Government that we entreat it to open its eyes to the vast importance of taking off some of the load under which the people of this country are now languishing, and from which they are crying with one voice to be relieved.

The Western Democracy True to Repudiation.

Despite the recent dramatic scene in Congress, when, by concerted action, the Democratic members fell upon poor MUNGEN, and made him the scapegoat for the greenback heresy, the Indiana Democratic State Convention stands by the doctrine of repudiation. This body met on the 8th of January at Indianapolis, and the presiding officer, in opening its proceedings, declared "This is the largest delegate Convention ever assembled in Indiana." And so, indeed, it was—a body 1,100 strong, representing every part of the State, and rallying for the purpose of announcing the real principles of the party, and "making the fight fairly and squarely before the people."

Of course, the great question that came up was the financial one; and without a dissenting voice the great Convention resolved that "the five-twenty bonds are payable in greenbacks or their equivalent;" that "the business interests of the country demand an increased and maintained volume of currency;" that "the national bank system, organized in the interest of the bondholders, ought to be abolished, and greenbacks issued in lieu of such bank paper;" that "the shares of stock in the national banks ought to be subject to school and municipal taxation on the same conditions as other property;" and that "the bonds of the United States ought to be taxed by Congress for national purposes to such an extent as will substantially equalize the taxation of such bonds with other property subject to local taxation." In fine, the greenback flag was nailed to the mast, and the Indiana Democracy stands just where the National Democracy stood a short time ago, and where, despite the *World*, the Convention maintains that the true National Democracy is standing to-day.

Comparing this declaration with the dramatic *dénouement* of the Democrats in Congress, we can see why it was that only a minority of them supported the resolution denouncing repudiation. Mr. VOORHEES also indicates to us why so many of his fellow-members were unwilling to "repudiate repudiation." In his speech before the Convention he declared that "nearly one-half of the bonded debt to-day is a fiction, and exists merely upon paper," and "upon eight or nine millions of this fiction the people have been paying their annual interest in gold for the last five or six years." Again in asking the people to "sprinkle the next fifteen years with an issue of currency," he declared, "instead of seven hundred millions to-day, this country could absorb twelve hundred millions, and not feel any undue inflation." Mr. HENDRICKS followed, and dissented from nothing.

The unprecedented fullness of this great Convention is of course to be considered in estimating its importance; and, seeing that the resolutions were passed unanimously, the question again comes, whether the defection of HOFFMAN has seriously injured the greenback cohort. To be sure, Indiana is the stronghold of the greenback doctrine; but so is New-York the stronghold of the "bondholding wing" of the Democracy. Where the Hoosier Democracy stand is clear; and they have obviously rallied in great numbers to make their fidelity more conspicuous, on account of the Congressional demonstration the other day, and such individual lapses as that of Governor HOFFMAN.

The Ocean Cable Question—American Influence on International Law.

It is quite probable that one of the first measures recommended by the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations will be a prohibition of the consolidation of rival ocean telegraphic cable companies, without the previous assent of the Government which has granted rights and privileges. In other words, our legislation on the subject of ocean cables bids fair to be based on broad principles of international equity and commercial needs, and not on any narrow policy of special expediency. For it is clear that one of the dangers to all trade, on the other side of the ocean as on this, is the possibility of forming a giant monopoly, with high tolls and other public inconveniences; and it is this danger which the proposed measure is intended to foil.

We believe it would be fair to generalize from this single incident, and to claim that it is but one illustration of a disposition in American diplomacy and legislation to place all international dealings on a broad and sound basis of principle. It is comparatively of late that the United States, isolated by position, has taken an active part in the family of nations; but her aim thus far, we think, has been to treat all international questions on broad principles. The favor accorded to WHEATON's book upon international law, and its recognition in so many lands as a leading authority, is surely due, in the main, to its general applicability to nations, without regard to their differences of government. Again, when the *Alabama* case was most bitterly agitated, the American Ambassador to England, Mr. REVERDY JOHNSON, urged more strongly than anything else the necessity of a general agreement for the protection of commerce from privateers. And it must be remembered that it has been urged that to leave the general question open would probably prove of great damage to England in a new war, and possibly of great benefit to America. Mr. JOHNSON, also, as representing some of his countrymen, took strong grounds in favor of protecting, as far as possible, all property which could not serve any warlike purpose to friend or foe, from the ravages of war; and for this he was seriously taken to task by "Historicus," who desired to "make war as terrible as possible." In the naturalization and expatriation questions, the United States asked simply that general principles, and not black-letter edicts, might govern the action of all nations; and the point was carried. When negotiations were resumed with Great Britain not long since, the first care of President GRANT was to assign, as one reason for the rejection of the Clarendon Treaty, "The complex character of the proposed arbitration, its chance agency and results, and its failure to determine any principle or otherwise to fix on a stable foundation the relations of two Governments."

So, in the May 15th dispatch of Mr. FISH to Mr. MOTLEY, there was nothing more noticeable than the desire to establish general principles of international dealings, not only for the settlement of past claims but for the governance of future action. So conspicuous was this desire that the Earl of CLARENDON in his dispatch to Mr. THORNTON said:

> "Her Majesty's Government fully agree with Mr. FISH in considering that it would be desirable to turn the difficulties which have arisen between the two Governments to good account, by making the solution of them subservient to the adoption, as between themselves in the first instance, of such changes in the rules of public law as may prevent the recurrence between nations that may concur in them, of similar difficulties hereafter."

In fine, not to prolong illustrations of a noteworthy fact, we may revert to the subject of ocean cables, and point out that, though a sharp special dispute was then in hand, the first declaration of the Administration on this subject was in favor of the "neutrality of ocean cables in time of war"—a matter thought to be more important even than the special discourtesy involved in the French cable affair. Here, too, it will be noted that our interests are specially involved in this neutrality question. Great Britain has one of the two great ocean cables fastened at both ends within her own domains, and hence useless to us, but very useful to her in war—whose is the interest involved there? And as much could be said of the French cable, over which the French Government arrogates a power not enjoyed by us. We do not mean, of course, that America is less selfish in this matter than other nations; she probably is quite as selfish. But there is good reason for surmising that the influence of the American political system is to make its statesmen and ruling men desirous to find out the general principle which underlies special cases, and to seek to alter public law in accordance with the progressive spirit of the age.

The Shadows in France.

The student of French history will see in present events one of those shadows of destiny which Christian men are wont to call "special interpositions of Providence." How often has a slight, everyday, commonplace incident changed the fate of a nation! The grandest events are merely transpositions of the commonplace. In one of THACKERAY's ingenious novels, the dalliance of the Pretender with a beautiful woman is made to lose him the crown of England. History has many shades and colors—even like the texture of those fabrics which turn from green to purple as we bend them in the sunshine. We see in the French revolution, CAGLIOSTRO and the diamond necklace, the follies of MARIE ANTOINETTE and the feeble-minded virtues of the King. That is one view! We see the tumultuous and bloody upheaval of a mighty race against the crimes of centuries,—a majestic, earnest contest for liberty. That is another view. Both views are correct, with the exception that the royal follies and scandals were the eddying driftwood that showed the strength of the current, but hid from the eye the angry, fierce and deadly whirlpools beneath. Now comes a sudden, foolish brawl between a couple of angry editors and a vagabond BONAPARTE Prince! One of the editors is killed, and all France is in an uproar. The Prince goes to prison; a Court is summoned for his trial with uneasy haste and ostentation; all Paris is filled with a mob to attend the victim's "funeral;" troops charge along the Champs Elysées; newspapers are suppressed, and the Prime Minister threatens order in tones which must have a dreadful meaning to the men who remember the massacres of the 2d of December.

There is little in this that the world has not seen in other brawls. The errand of these journalists was an errand of death. They were what might be called in a sense not meant to be offensive "adventurers of Republicanism." What they wanted was a fight, and with this purpose they sought Prince PIERRE. M. ROCHEFORT says that the Prince called his visitors "carrion." The Prince says "on his honor" that M. NOIR struck him in the face, and that he shot him in self-defence. M. ROCHEFORT denies that the dead man made any assault on the Prince, but that the shooting was in cold blood. The law will decide this; but we venture the remark that if Prince BONAPARTE called any hot-headed enthusiast "carrion," he would be apt to have his face slapped, or a pistol ball through his imperial person. It is very improbable that the Prince would deliberately shoot a man who was his guest on a mission of honor. But at a time like this it is not impossible that France may be made to believe it, and that the agitations in Paris, in which 5,000 workmen are said to have taken part, show that there is a dangerous, deep-seated feeling of anger and discontent.

We are very sorry for this. We do not admire the French Empire,—that "intermittent thing which to-day is and to-morrow is not," as Mr. KINGLAKE calls it. It has no place in this century. It has many grotesque, repelling, offensive features. It was conceived in deceit and vanity, and brought forth in blood and crime and midnight assassination. Such as it is, however, it is the will of the French people! They accepted it as the best solution of their political necessities, and they should be permitted to work it out. It is not for any foreign people to dictate to France a political system. The Empire has no more puissant foe than the Empire. We have seen it under the imperial heel of NAPOLEON, and we have been curious to know what it would become under the generous leadership of M. EMILE OLLIVIER. A NAPOLEON with yearnings for liberal laws and representative government deserves encouragement, and so we have wished well to M. OLLIVIER, and hoped for some permanent constitutional system. We believe such a system a step to a Republic. Now an angry ruffianly brawl paralyzes the whole policy. The new Minister scarcely turns the leaves of his portfolio, or ventures a single scheme of reform, when destiny throws across his path a BONAPARTE Prince, his hands red with the blood of a French citizen. The range of human probability might be vainly searched for an event that would be more embarrassing to the Ministry of M. OLLIVIER. Here is a fact that all France understands! It will sink into the heart of the gloomiest and most ignorant peasant with terrible emphasis. What he sees is a Prince of the Imperial house,—a nephew of the great NAPOLEON, a cousin of the Emperor,—descending to bandy words and epithets with a simple citizen, and finally shooting him in his own house,—his guest and peer by the laws of hospitality! And in the blood, this ROCHEFORT dips his newspaper, and flaunts it in the face of the world, crying for vengeance upon the Imperial assassins of a citizen of France.

We do not see the end of this, but we do see serious danger to the Empire. We deplore it. We believe France comes to the Republic nearer and nearer every day. But we have no confidence in a Republic that is cemented with blood and outrage. Let M. OLLIVIER work out his dreamy theory of a Democratic Empire, and when that is finished France will be nearer self-government. Any precipitation will be a mistake. Revolution now means a change of dynasties and twenty years of the Orleans or Bourbon domination will succeed the twenty years of Bonapartism. See what we see in Spain! There is a people strong enough to dismiss a worthless Queen and her harpies, but not strong enough for self-government. Spain is chaos, because the revolution began too soon—because it was disturbed and impeded by personal strifes and ambitions. This is the danger in France; and this is why we look with sorrow upon the present situation of affairs. If the French are wise, they will see in the murder of M. NOIR merely a crime. If the Emperor is wise, he will treat his Imperial cousin as though the blood in his veins were any other than the blood of his own family. The danger is that wisdom will be silenced. And we may have the strange spectacle of an Empire rocked to its foundation, and probably overthrown, because a couple of hot-headed adventurers set forth to quarrel with a BONAPARTE Prince and one of them was killed in the affray.

Mr. Schurz's Civil Service Bill.

In the days when reconstruction was a thing unsettled, and not yet among the "fixed facts" of history, every American was his own reconstructionist—had a plan and a panacea for political ills better than those of any of his neighbors. Now, in like manner, that the civil service question looms up as one of the great problems of legislation, we may take it for granted that every Congressman, or nearly every one, will have some scheme or schedule of his own for organizing that service. When Mr. JENCKES and a few others began their labors, in times of great corruption and power of place, the subject was usually dismissed with the brief practical reflection that officeholders never would agree to be shorn of their political patronage. It was thought then, and to some extent it is thought still, that both the "outs" and "ins" would join forces to prevent the establishment of a genuine competitive civil service,—the former for the sake of the appointing power they hold or can influence, and the latter for the sake of the power which they hope one day to enjoy.

But of late the feeling grows that the civil service reform is not an Utopian dream, but an impending question for practical decision; and that its advocates are no Quixotic knights, but very resolute political reformers. How much of this change of view is due to the attitude of the present Administration, which has been signalized by its carelessness of mere patronage-power, and has aimed rather, in most cases, to put worthy men into public places, we leave others to determine; but it is undeniable that the disposition on the part of public men to sacrifice that perquisite of theirs known as official patronage, is increasing. SCHURZ's bill specially excepts from the operation of the act the Judges and Clerks of the Courts of the United States, the members of the Cabinet, the Ministers Plenipotentiary and the Ministers Resident of the United States, and the officers of the two Houses of Congress. And with these perfectly natural and mostly necessary exceptions, it provides that hereafter all appointments of civil officers in the several departments of the service of the United States shall be made solely from those found qualified to perform the required duties "in open examinations" or by certain other modes of investigation which the bill proceeds to set forth.

According to this plan, then, the President appoints (with the consent of the Senate) a Civil Service Board, to consist of nine Commissioners. Epitomized in a single sentence, the five duties laid upon this Board are to prescribe qualifications for all civil appointments; to provide for the examination of candidates; to establish rules governing applications, and the times, places and nature of examinations, (dividing the country into territorial districts for that purpose,) and to preserve the records of results; to hold these examinations personally or by persons specially designated by them; to report all their doings to Congress every year. Provision is made in subsequent sections for an oath of fidelity to be taken by each Commissioner; for a fee of five dollars to be paid into the treasury by each applicant, and a further fee of ten dollars by each appointee after a successful examination; for a salary of $6,000 a year to each Commissioner, and clerk hire for the Board, amounting in all to $6,300.

The machinery proposed under this bill is certainly not complex; and if the office-seeking mania continues to be anything like what it has been in times past, the fees for application, to say nothing of the fees for appointment, would not only cover all the expenses, but apparently would form a considerable source of national revenue. President GRANT, in a private letter, once rather drily remarked that in America "office-seeking seemed to have become a profession;" and, at that rate, the noble army of placeholders would be made to contribute more than they do now to the Government's expenses. They themselves surely would not complain, for they now spend more than the contemplated fees in useless trips to Washington and in the "lobbying" attendant on "serving the public."

The mode in which prisoners are now treated in this City is, we believe, without any parallel among civilized nations. Not only is every one professing to come from a newspaper office allowed to badger and cross-question the man—as was done in the case of MCFARLAND—but the Police themselves now act as Grand Inquisitors. According to the reports, Rev. H. COOKE was put under torture yesterday at the Tombs by "Roundsman BARRETT." A string of questions was put to the miserable man by an officer of the law whose duty it was to look after his prisoner and hold his tongue. He was asked "How did you come to do this thing?" and other things of the same sort. This Policeman BARRETT appears to think that he is judge, counsel and jury all rolled into one. Can none of the higher authorities prevent similar outrages for the future?

Reports inform us that the institution on Ward's Island for reclaiming drunkards has completely failed. We need scarcely say that the failure does not arise from the lack of patients. The overflowings of the whisky bars in this City would fill a dozen asylums any night. Dr. FISHER is of opinion that there is no cure for drunkenness. Consequently it seems a waste of time to call in his advice and assistance. In fact, Dr. FISHER's remarks form an excellent argument for the abolition of the asylum. It appears that there are at this moment ten clerks under treatment, six merchants, two brokers, and only one author. Sobriety was ever a characteristic of the literary calling.

The *Independent* of this week is inclined to regret that the new English illustrated paper, the *Graphic*, has come into existence, because "it offers a new obstacle to the growth of art in this country, inasmuch as it furnishes a new field for the predatory exploits of our own publishers." Certainly the slavish manner in which our weekly illustrated papers depend for nearly all their engravings on the English papers is a great slur upon that particular class of journalism. For instance—they condescend to borrow portraits of Mr. LONGFELLOW from the English papers, while not one of them has sufficient enterprise to produce a really good portrait of Mr. STANTON. The only original cut in one of these papers is very often a "cut" at England, from which country all the materials of the journal have been taken. But this is a slight matter. What is important is that scanty encouragement is given to American artists, and that original illustrations of real merit very seldom make their appearance. Look at the picture of Mr. TENNYSON in HARPER's new edition of his poems—was anything more monstrous ever published by a respectable firm?

We trust that our readers who take a special interest in missionary societies, have noticed several letters which have appeared in our columns relating to the undeserved and cruel hardships inflicted upon missionaries. They are condemned to live on a pittance which actually does not enable them to keep the wolf from the door. Earnest, devoted, self-sacrificing men, they exile themselves to serve the cause which is nearest to their hearts, and are repaid by—starvation. We need not say that the secretaries and other officials nearer home are well taken care of. What a pathetic story is that told by the missionary who wrote to us yesterday:

> "My family have lived for days at a time on potatoes, not a mouthful of any other kind of food in the house, not even meal enough to make a bowl of gruel, though some were sick in bed and the others invalids. I buried my son in an old suit which had served him in farm work for fifteen months."

Can any one read this without shame? These societies are not poor—the public support them liberally. But large sums are spent in rent and other luxuries, and the men who do the work of the institution are doomed to encounter every form of privation. The managers take the apostolic injunction far too literally in regard to their agents.

The other day there was a little gathering in St. Louis of twenty-one men whose average age was about 76½ years. Not long ago there was a similar gathering in this State. There were soldiers in the war of 1812. Their object was to petition Congress to place their names and their comrades' on the pension list. They are not many, and as one of their number said at St. Louis, it will be but a brief time that they will be able in their decrepitude to knock with trembling hand at the doors of Congress. Would it not be well to listen kindly to their petition? Would it be more than just to grant the little aid they ask to men who once did so much for the country and now are old and poor?

The era of the street riots is rather gone by in Paris, and the demeanor of the people at VICTOR NOIR's funeral showed that they thought so. It is also likely that they did not see sufficient cause of outbreak in the killing of a man who evidently went for the purpose of provoking violence of some sort and drawing PIERRE BONAPARTE into a duel, for the political *éclat* of the thing. ROCHEFORT and RASPAIL are out of their element in HAUSSMANN's Paris, where there are no paving-stones, and where the strong *epicier* class is as strongly against them and their ideas. The violent personalities of ROCHEFORT's journal injured himself more than it damaged the BONAPARTES in public opinion, and the Government might very safely have allowed him to "take it out" in that way.

The proposition in the New-York Legislature to abolish the stationary hay barges, lying at the North River wharves of this City, will strike those acquainted with the subject as rather hasty, to say the least. They may not be ornamental, and they may take fire, but while the first applies not only to them but to other obstructions which it is not sought to reach, and the second does not very often happen, there is room for other considerations. Certainly the barges are convenient for a large class of consumers. The hay is brought down the river, and is placed where it is by a sort of natural arrangement, and which is moreover the cheapest. In fact, where else is the hay to be stored and sold? There is no present answer to the question. The proposed action seems a blow struck at an important interest for no sufficient reason. It should be borne in mind that any change whatever must entail increased expense not only upon the keepers of horses for pleasure, and the merchants and public carrying companies of the City, but upon every poor man to whom a house and truck is the only means of subsistence.

A contemporary thinks that the telegraph strike "is the result of the grasping rapacity and unbridled tyranny" of the Company. Suppose the employes of the *Herald* suddenly set up a claim to manage the paper as they liked, without the slightest reference to the wishes of the proprietor—would it be an act of tyranny to resist that claim? Perhaps the strikers would produce a good paper; at any rate, we hope they would not publish moonstruck accounts of a flock of flying jackasses—or was it jackals? But, as a rule, people like to be allowed to settle their affairs in their own way, only the telegraph clerks say that their employers shall not do anything of the kind. The *Herald* calls upon Congress to smash the Company. Quite proper. Let every band of men who choose to strike seize upon their employers' property by act of Congress. What right has anybody to anything?

The Trustees of the Boston Public Library have made their seventeenth annual report, and in it refer with well-founded pride to the great good which that institution is now doing. During the year just closed 8,665 volumes were added to its shelves, and it now contains nearly 153,000 volumes, which gives an average of sixty or seventy to every hundred inhabitants. During the 294 days on which the Library was open the number of books taken out was 215,871, a daily average of 770, and of these only one in 10,000 was not returned. This showing is a most commendable one, and the citizens of Boston deserve praise for the liberality with which they support this Library, which they claim, not without reason, to be the finest in the world. In its usefulness, it is excelled by no other in the country, unless it be the Mercantile Library of this City.

Material Progress of Ohio.

The importance of statistical science, as applied to social and material development, has long been recognized, but its practical application is still imperfect as to results and partial as to locality. The efforts of the State of Ohio in this direction are among those to which attention may be advantageously directed, the occasion being offered by a voluminous report by Hon. ISAAC R. SHERWOOD, Secretary of State, just published. Ohio established a Bureau of Statistics in 1857, and appointed a Commissioner to direct its operations. That officer prepared a series of annual reports up to 1868, when the work was transferred to the Secretary of State; and now he presents a great mass of information upon almost every subject affecting the growth and prosperity of the State.

The figures show 200,746 tons of pig iron manufactured in 1868, which is an increase of 41,185 tons over the previous year. The available coal area is computed at 11,900 square miles, or, according to former computations, at least 28,000,000,000 of tons. The actual mining for 1868 produced 58,264,393 tons, as against 46,760,530 tons the year before. Petroleum has so far not given very important results, the supply for the same year reaching only about $2,000,000. Salt, of which there is but imperfect official data, is estimated for the same period at about 2,000,000 of bushels. Thus iron and coal remain the two great mineral sources of wealth. The agricultural products of Ohio necessarily vary as to locality, from the differences which exist of soil and geological formation. The average wheat crop, for example, in the northern third part of the State for twelve years, is 11.94 bushels to the acre; of the middle third, 16.73 bushels; and the southern third, 9.51 bushels. Still greater differences appear in respect to localities defined upon a smaller scale. And the same result obtains with corn, the Western Reserve averaging 37.39 bushels, and some of the Ohio River counties as low as 25.85 bushels. But a considerable aggregate increase is shown in both those cereals. There were 295,770 acres sown for wheat, giving an increase in crop of 3,190,336 bushels, and for corn a considerably wider area was sown, with an increase of 12,860,224 bushels. About 7,500,000 bushels of potatoes were grown, about a third increase. Oats also were raised slightly in amount. Rye, buckwheat and barley had slightly fallen off in quantity. The uncultivated lands had decreased 25,524 acres, leaving 8,881,777. And the transit facilities embrace 3,323 miles of railroad in active operation, a coast line including the Ohio River of 680 miles, and 999 miles of improved rivers and canals.

Northern Pacific Railroad.

It is announced that the negotiations between the Northern Pacific Railroad Company and JAY COOKE & Co. have been concluded by a contract under which that firm acquires a large interest in the franchise of the road, and undertakes its fiscal agency.

The connection thus formed is an augury of success to an enterprise which has long been an object of desire to the occupants of a belt of country, three degrees wide, between the Atlantic and Pacific. Surveying parties will be put in the field this Winter to determine instrumentally the best and shortest route between Lake Superior and Puget Sound. This service, on three different portions of the route, performed in drifting snows and frost, will be severe and costly. But the constructors of the road are impatient to make a beginning, and are in earnest in their purpose to prosecute the enterprise, certainly without delay, and if possible without intermission of utmost effort. On the reports of these surveying parties, the line of the road will be located, its map will be filed, and the construction of its Eastern Division forthwith commenced. Contracts to build the road-bed and lay the track in Minnesota, and probably in Wisconsin, will be advertised to be let next Spring.

To build with private means 2,000 miles of railway through regions unsurveyed and uninhabited, channeled with mighty rivers subject to excessive overflow, and ridged with the Rocky, the Cabinet, the Bitter Root, the Coeur d'Alène and the Cascade Mountains, is a formidable undertaking. We have not wondered that those who controlled the franchise of the Northern Pacific Road recoiled from it with a feeling of weakness, and felt the necessity of some aid from the Government to enable them to begin it. The Company was an applicant for Government aid in bonds at the period of the highest flood of the public debt, and failed to get it. Congress and the Republican Press, though in fullest sympathy with the road, felt constrained to resist the application for a subsidy. But in the patient prosecution of a great work, the directors finally effected a financial connection with the house of JAY COOKE & CO. Through years of adversity they maintained the life and vigor of their charter. They not only preserved, but they increased the prestige of their enterprise. They kept undiminished the faith of the people of the United States that the road was in the hands of strong and persistent men who would eventually build it. The enterprise is without legislative or financial spot or blemish.

The country is now to be congratulated on the commencement of this trans-continental highway. The wilderness between Lake Superior and Puget Sound is to be populated. A belt of settlements, forty miles wide, is to hoop the continent between the great lakes and the Pacific. A comprehensive system of immigration will people this belt principally from the north of Europe. Our perpetual war with the Sioux, Cheyennes and Blackfeet is to be stifled out. The shortest line between New-York and Asia is to be opened to travel and commerce. In the early completion of this line every interest in at least one-third of the United States is more or less involved.

The *Aldine Press* presents in its January number all those wonderful excellencies in engraving and painting that have marked its previous issues. This number begins the third volume, and the publishers promise that during the year its literary contents shall be such that while it will remain a specimen of the very highest achievements of the typographic art in this country, it will also be valuable as an art and literary journal.

WASHINGTON.

Prospects of the Speedy Admission of Virginia.

The Vote on the Question to be Taken To-Day.

REPUDIATION AGAIN IN THE HOUSE.

General Logan's Bill for the Reduction of the Army.

The Ocean Mail Service—Railroad Communication with British Columbia—Commissioner Wells and Mr. Kelley—Miscellaneous.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 13.—The discussion on Virginia in both Houses to-day revealed no new features, though it seemed to define more clearly than ever the increasing sentiment in favor of practical unconditional admission. In the House, Mr. FARNSWORTH gave notice that he would move the previous question to-morrow at 3 o'clock, and an evening session for debate was therefore agreed upon. In the Senate Mr. DRAKE's amendment practically refusing admission, was voted down, largely; and the discussion closed on Mr. EDMUNDS' amendment to simply enforce the third section of the Fourteenth Amendment. The status of the question is now this: all amendments looking to more than the Fourteenth Amendment and a prohibition of reactionary legislation, have been defeated. The House bill of the Reconstruction Committee, which is shorn of the objectionable features possessed by it when first introduced by Mr. PAINE, will probably pass. To-morrow the Senate will probably pass the clean bill of the Judiciary Committee; and EDMUNDS' amendment enforcing the third section of the Fourteenth Amendment of the Constitution, will probably be the compromise ground of the two Houses.

REPUDIATION AGAIN IN THE HOUSE.

Repudiation came up again indirectly to-day just as the House was about to go on with the Virginia debate. Mr. MUNGEN arose to a personal explanation, and proceeded to state that all the assertions that his recent speech and demonstration on the subject of repudiation was the result of pre-arrangement with his Democratic colleagues, were untrue, and that, therefore, none of them had in their speeches on the subject "gone back on him," so to speak, as had been alleged in the newspapers. This explanation, he thought, had been rendered necessary by the reports that had become current. General GARFIELD then stated that he thought that his colleague's sincerity deserved the mention of the further fact that he was faithfully representing the Democratic repudiation sentiment of his District, and he therefore caused to be read the resolutions of the Democratic Convention of Mercer County, Ohio, in Mr. MUNGEN's District, which proposed repudiating the debt outright, and instructed Mr. MUNGEN to vote against any appropriation to pay interest on the same, and to vote against any appropriations to pay Assessors and Collectors of Internal Revenue.

REDUCTION OF THE ARMY.

The bill which General SHERMAN is understood to have drawn up, and which purports to effect a reduction of the army, was read in the House Military Committee to-day. A great many objections are made to the bill, the first and principal of which is that, instead of making a reduction, the practical result of it, if passed, would be to increase the number of officers by about 300, and the number of regiments by five. The Committee will not recommend the passage of this bill, and the order to print was a mere matter of courtesy to the General. General LOGAN, the Chairman of the Committee, has framed a bill which will reduce the army, if passed, and reduce the number of supernumerary officers.

THE OCEAN MAIL SERVICE.

The Senate Post Office Committee to-day reopened the American steamship subsidy question by reporting an amendment to the act passed at the second session of the Fortieth Congress, which directed the Postmaster-General to contract with the Commercial Steam Navigation Company for carrying of the ocean mails under certain conditions. The amendment now makes it mandatory upon the Postmaster-General to contract with this Company, and extends the time for the completion of their vessels eighteen months. It gives the Company a subsidy of $250,000 every six months, and provides that the Postmaster-General shall retain the sea postages as reimbursement for the subsidy. The Company is required to provide two mails per week to Queenstown, one to Southampton and one to Bremen.

COMMUNICATION WITH BRITISH AMERICA.

A bill was presented yesterday in both Houses which proposes a grant of land through the Red River Valley to the St. Paul and Pacific Railroad, from its present terminus at Breckenridge to Pembina. Strong assurances are given that this extension can be accomplished at the rate of a mile per day through the working season, and that the railroad system of Minnesota can be connected with the Winnepeg District of Northwest British America within two years. It is urged here that such a measure, which would hasten the column of emigration to the international frontier, would do more than all negotiation to determine the future of the Red River and Saskatchewan regions, which has attracted so much attention as the scene of armed resistance to the Canadian Confederation.

COMMISSIONER WELLS.

Hon. D. A. WELLS, Special Commissioner of the Revenue, returned to the city this morning. With reference to Mr. KELLEY's recent attack upon him, it is proper to say that Mr. WELLS preserves his admirable even temper and wonted composure, and that in a few days he will submit to the public some additional facts on the iron and steel interests which will give Mr. KELLEY the dyspepsia unless his digestive powers are equal to boiling the iron and steel which he champions so lustily.

PORT WARDENS FOR NEW-YORK.

The bill introduced in the House a few days ago to facilitate the adjustment of controversies between parties interested in maritime adventures and contracts in the Port of New-York and to establish a Board of Port Wardens who shall have the exclusive right to perform all the duties of Port Wardens for that port, was considered to-day in the House Committee on Commerce. Mr. M. TOMPKINS, of William-street, New-York City, was heard on the subject by the Committee, but no definite action was taken. The law points of the question were mainly discussed to-day, and the opinion of Chief Justice CHASE, when he was Secretary of the Treasury, was quoted in support of the bill.

THE CUBAN INSURRECTION.

General BANKS does not believe that the Cuban insurgents have surrendered, and that the insurrection is about to collapse, as has been stated. He so informed the House Foreign Affairs Committee this morning, and said that he had accurate information on the subject.

AN ADMIRABLE MOVE.

The House did an admirable thing to-day in passing a bill to prohibit heads of bureaus and divisions in the departments from accepting presents from their clerks, and prohibiting any clerk or other employe from soliciting subscriptions, on pain of dismissal in both cases. This will cure a growing evil, indulged in to a considerable degree by a weak and unreliable class of Government employes.

LINE AND STAFF IN THE NAVY.

Secretary ROBESON has answered the resolution of the House calling for information as to the result of the deliberations of the Board of line and staff officers, convened some time ago to determine the relative rank of officers in the navy. He says the Board has not yet finally adjourned, and when it shall have done so, their report will be communicated.

Dispatched to the Associated Press.

PROPOSED REDUCTION OF THE ARMY.

The Army bill, prepared at the War Department, entitled "An act to reduce the army," provides that all regiments of cavalry, artillery and infantry shall have the same number of officers. The Secretary of War is authorized to assemble a Board, composed of three general officers, to examine fully into the qualifications and general fitness of all officers who may be numerically in excess of the organization on waiting orders, and recommend for transfer or appointment to office such of the number as may be determined upon by the Board to be best fit, as well as in view of previous active service and continued willingness to do duty, to fill the same. The report is to be submitted to the President, who, if he shall approve, will make the appointments and transfers by and with the advice and consent of the Senate. All officers not recommended are to be separated therefrom and cease to be officers of the army. The present provision of the army laws that seven per centum of officers may be retired, to be repealed, and hereafter the number shall be left to the discretion of the President, provided the whole number retired shall not exceed 250.

General LOGAN's bill, introduced to-day, adopts the above mentioned provisions, adding that all officers mustered out shall be entitled to one year's pay and allowances. The offices of General and Lieutenant-General shall continue only until vacancies may occur. The brevet rank is abolished, and officers, as to title, are to be confined to their proper grade. The regular pay is fixed as follows: General, $15,000; Major-General, $7,000; Brigadier-General, $5,000; Colonel, $3,500; Lieutenant-Colonel and Major, $3,000; Captain (mounted,) $2,000; Captain, (not mounted,) $1,800; Adjutant, $1,800; Regimental Quartermaster, $1,800; First Lieutenant, (mounted,) $1,600; Second-Lieutenant, (not mounted,) $1,500; Second-Lieutenant, (mounted,) $1,400; Chaplain, $2,000; pay of Aid-de-Camp to Major-General, $200; pay of Aid-de-Camp to Brigadier-General, $150; and Acting Commissary, $100, per annum, in addition to pay of rank. The above schedule is to be in full of all commutation and allowances.

SENATOR RAMSEY'S POSTAL MISSION.

The Postmaster-General to-day sent a communication to the House, in reply to a letter from Senator RAMSEY, in which the latter says he spent $724 in gold in necessary expenses during his stay in Paris of several months, including payments for ocean telegraph messages, &c. He is sure his expenses were in excess of this amount. The clerk received $1,600 in gold, and another person $150, for interpreting and translating during the postal negotiations. The Postmaster-General says there is no express authority to appoint special agents, except his general authority to superintend the welfare of the Department. This power has always been considered as a necessary incident to the office of Postmaster-General, and is so recognized by the act of July 2, 1836.

THE SUPREME COURT BAR AND MR. STANTON.

A meeting of the members of the Bar of the Supreme Court of the United States met at the Court room in the Capitol this morning, to take appropriate action in relation to the death of the late Hon. EDWIN M. STANTON. Senator EDMUNDS, of Vermont, was called upon to preside, and R. M. CORWINE, of Ohio, chosen Secretary. The Chairman stated the object of the meeting. On motion of the Attorney-General, a Committee of three was appointed to draft suitable resolutions to be submitted to the Court at its assembling on Monday next. The Chair appointed the Attorney-General, J. M. CARLISLE and Judge HALL the Committee. On motion the meeting adjourned until Monday next, at 10 o'clock A. M., to hear the report of the Committee.

NOMINATIONS.

The President to-day made the following nominations: Timothy G. Phelps, to be Collector of Customs at San Francisco, Cal.; Chas. S. Cooper, to be Surveyor of Customs at Memphis, Tenn.; John A. P. Allen, to be Collector of Customs at New-Bedford, Mass.; J. C. F. Beyland, to be Collector of Internal Revenue for the Seventh District of New-York, vice W. H. Treadwell, withdrawn.

CONFIRMATIONS.

The Senate to-day, in Executive Session, confirmed the following nominations:

WOODBURY DAVIS, Postmaster at Portland, Me.

EDWARD B. MOORE, Appraiser of Merchandise at Philadelphia.

THOMAS BIDDLE, of Pennsylvania, Consul-General at Havana.

RICHARD BEARDSLEY, of Indiana, Consul at Jerusalem.

A RECEPTION AT THE WHITE HOUSE.

The President held his first public reception to-night. The attendance of ladies and gentlemen was very large, and included distinguished persons in civil and military service and members of the diplomatic corps. The presentations to the President and Mrs. GRANT were made in the Blue Room. Mrs. FISH during the evening assisted Mrs. GRANT in the reception of guests, who, after the friendly formalities, passed into the East Room. The crowd there was so great, however, that there was not sufficient space for an uninterrupted promenade. The music was furnished by the Marine Band. Towards the close of the evening Mrs. GRANT joined the throng, under the escort of Vice-President COLFAX.

FORTY-FIRST CONGRESS.

SECOND SESSION.

SENATE....WASHINGTON, Thursday, Jan. 13.

Mr. WILLIAMS presented a petition of J. ROSS BROWNE, late Minister to China, representing that by reason of extraordinary expenses connected with the office during the nine months held by him, he had been subjected to a loss of about $13,000, and asking for relief.

Mr. CAMERON presented a petition from a number of survivors of the war of 1812, asking a recognition of their services. The youngest of the number was not less than 72 years of age, and he believed their patriotism should be recognized by the usual pensions.

Mr. FENTON presented petitions of THOMAS W. OLCOTT and 400 other citizens, praying for the erection of a public building for the accommodation of a Post Office, Courts, &c., in the City of Albany, N. Y.

Petitions were presented by Messrs. SCOTT, HARLAN, THAYER and SHERMAN, and were appropriately referred.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

By Mr. THAYER—A bill to aid in the construction of a railroad from Omaha, Neb., to Fort Berthold, Dak.

By Mr. KELLOGG—A bill granting lands to aid in the construction of a railroad from the Texas line to the Mississippi River, near Vicksburg; also a bill granting a right of way, and sections of public lands per mile, to aid in the construction of a railroad and telegraph line from Marshall, Texas, to San Diego, Cal., with branches and connections. Both referred to the Committee on Public Lands.

Other bills, but of no public interest, were also introduced.

AMERICAN STEAMSHIP LINE.

Mr. RAMSEY, from the Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads, reported with amendments a joint resolution declaratory and amendatory of the act of July 27, 1868, to provide for an American line of steamships between New-York and Europe.

As amended, the joint resolution directs the Postmaster-General to contract with the Company named in the act for the conveyance of the mails weekly or semi-weekly between New-York and Bremen, and semi-weekly between New-York and Liverpool. The time for the completion of the steamships is intended to be one year and six months from the date of the contract. The Post Office Department is to pay $500,000 as interest on the bonds of the Company, which sum shall be in full payment for the transportation of the mails.

A new section is added, which provides that no officer of the Government shall in any way, directly or indirectly, interested in any contract under this act.

OPEN DEBATE OF TREATIES.

Mr. DRAKE called up the resolution to amend the rules of the Senate, so as to require the consideration of Indian treaties in the open Senate. He said the subject had previously been discussed in the Senate, and in deference to its importance to the interests of the country, definite action should now be taken.

Mr. FERRY offered an amendment to require that all treaties for the acquisition of territory of foreign Governments be also considered in open session.

ADMIRALTY JURISDICTION OF STATE COURTS.

Mr. PRATT delivered an argument in support of the bill giving to State Courts concurrent jurisdiction with United States Courts in maritime causes or torts on navigable rivers above the ebb and flow of the tide.

The bill extends to State Courts admiralty jurisdiction now exercised by Federal Courts, as a remedy for hardships now imposed upon litigants.

ADMISSION OF VIRGINIA.

The consideration of the Virginia bill was then resumed. The amendment of Mr. WILSON having been withdrawn, the Senate voted on the amendment offered by Mr. DRAKE, which was rejected—yeas, 11; nays, 45.

Mr. EDMUNDS renewed his amendment providing that before the measure goes into effect each member and officer of the Legislature shall subscribe to an oath as follows:

I, ——, do solemnly swear that I have never taken an oath as a member of Congress, or officer of the United States, or any State Legislature, or as executive or judicial officer of any State, to support the Constitution of the United States, and afterwards engaged in insurrection or rebellion against the same.

Or that such person shall take an oath that the disabilities imposed upon him by the Fourteenth Amendment have been removed by the act of Congress. In the event of the person swearing falsely, the amendment provides a penalty of a fine and imprisonment, and further, that in all cases of failure take the oath within thirty days from the passage of the bill, the office of the person thus offending by neglect shall be deemed to have been void.

Mr. NYE inquired whether the purpose of the amendment was not to disorganize the Legislature?

Mr. EDMUNDS said that under the amendment every member not entitled to hold office under the Fourteenth Amendment would be ejected within thirty days after the passage of the bill.

Mr. CONKLING said the effect of it would be to give any number of members, by refusing to take the oath, power to disorganize the body.

Mr. EDMUNDS replied that that event might not be a deplorable one. The State's ratification of the Fifteenth Amendment and the rest of the legislative proceedings would not be effected by the fact that a quorum could not be had to take the oath.

Mr. TRUMBULL said the object of the amendment was to still further delay the admission of Virginia, because it specified that before the pending bill, if passed, could go into effect, the oath prescribed must be taken. If any officer chose to refuse to take the oath, that single refusal would prevent the operation of this legislation and thereby keep Virginia out of the Union indefinitely. He deprecated this resort to indirect means for the accomplishment of that which the opponents of Virginia would not undertake to do openly. The question for the Senate was now one of honor and fair dealing. What was the design unless it was intended that Virginia was never to be admitted. So far from the Virginia Legislature having been improperly organized, the information given to Congress was that the organization was under direction of General CANBY, who was particularly solicitous to carry out to their very letter the laws of Congress. It was now proposed upon the mere suggestion of disappointed officeholders in Virginia to keep the State in her present condition.

Mr. THURMAN said that all the representations thus far made to the Senate were to the effect that the members of the present Legislature were entitled to seats under the Fourteenth Amendment, and there being no evidence to the contrary the necessity for the amendment did not appear.

Mr. EDMUNDS remarked that the Judiciary Committee had not informed the Senate as to the nature of the evidence upon which they based their report of the bill for the admission of Virginia; and he had been informed that the Committee declined to hear evidence to the point that members of the Legislature were disqualified.

Mr. TRUMBULL disclaimed any knowledge that such an offer ever had been made to the Committee. A memorial containing the most surprising statements had been read in open Senate at the suggestion of the Senator from Massachusetts, and it was likely that the class of persons who had insinuated themselves into the confidence of that Senator, and were spurring him on with suggestions, might not have been permitted to take up the time of the Committee with those suggestions. If any facts had been offered by anybody, the Committee would have been happy to receive them.

Mr. SUMNER inquired of Mr. TRUMBULL the meaning of the allusion to himself, that he was acting upon the suggestions of others?

Mr. TRUMBULL replied that it was sufficient for him to know that a person not a member of the Senate or House had frequently occupied of late the seat of the Senator from Nevada, next to that of the Senator from Massachusetts.

Mr. SUMNER said that person was CHARLES H. PORTER, member elect to the House from the Richmond District of Virginia, who had the same right to the floor that was given to Governor WALKER, of Virginia, who was also now upon it.

A colloquy here ensued between Senators SUMNER and TRUMBULL, marked with some bitterness, during which the latter read the proceedings of the Court Martial in the Department of Virginia, which tried and found guilty of drunkenness and using treasonable language towards the United States Government one CHARLES H. PORTER, of that State. He remarked that if the Senator from Massachusetts, who claimed to represent loyalty *par excellence*, had selected this individual as a sample of the pure and virtuous loyalty of Virginia his claim to the leadership of that class of people ought not to be denied.

Mr. SUMNER retorted that, while pretending to ignore personalities, Mr. TRUMBULL was ever willing to follow his own inclinations in that respect. For himself, he had supposed that the Senator was capable of being influenced by reason, but he could not longer entertain the supposition, but would award him all the merit of the attack upon one who could not reply upon the floor of the Senate. The tenderness which that Senator had shown for the remnants of the rebellion, and his refusal to aid in the reconstruction policy, only showed him to be true to the wayward course he had seen fit to pursue since the initiation of that policy.

Mr. TRUMBULL replied that his record as Chairman of the Judiciary Committee, from which the reconstruction measure, originated in the Senate, had been reported, vindicated the sincerity of his support of those measures. It was very easy for the Senator from Massachusetts to assume to be the special champion of the loyal people and the colored people, and to make charges against others, but whether those assumptions and charges were true would be shown by the records. If false accusations were made against a member of the Senate, attributing to him a course directly opposite of that which he had pursued, the country's sense of justice would condemn the author. Therefore, anything the Senator from Massachusetts might charge, had no terrors for him. If that Senator had been permitted to have his way, the clause of the Constitution that "all persons born within the limits of the United States are free," would not have been incorporated in that instrument. That Senator being opposed to the Fifteenth Amendment, when the time to vote for it arrived, left his place in the Senate and would not vote for it. He said that regardless of the unreasonable propositions and impracticable measures of that Senator, freedom had been secured. His unconstitutional measures would never have accomplished the object, yet that Senator presumed now to be the exclusive friend of the colored man. But the colored man would long since have prayed deliverance from such friendship had that Senator's counsels prevailed.

Mr. SUMNER in the course of his reply referred to the speech alleged to have been made by Governor WALKER, after the election in Virginia, containing the statement that the horde of greedy cormorants and unprincipled carpet-baggers who had infested that State had been driven out. He said that this allusion to Northern men who had settled in Virginia for her good was characteristic of the representative of the party which had gained brief control in that State by fraud and violence.

Mr. WILLEY submitted an amendment as a substitute for that portion of Mr. EDMUNDS' amendment which requires the taking of an oath by the Legislature before this act could take effect, providing simply for the imposition of the oath preparatory to the member taking his seat.

Mr. EDMUNDS explained that the oath prescribed in his amendment was not applicable to the Legislature as a body, but to be imposed upon each individual member. Therefore no delay need be occasioned in the admission of the State, if each one could take the oath. If a quorum could not take it, then the State ought not be admitted.

Mr. RAMSEY moved to proceed to the consideration of Executive business, which was agreed to, 29 to 27, and at 4 o'clock the doors were closed, and soon after reopened, when the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Petitions were presented for the abolition of the franking privilege, in reference to the Navy Medical Staff, for pensions to soldiers of the war of 1812 and for the removal of taxation from shipping and shipbuilding interests.

REDUCTION OF TAXATION.

Mr. WILLARD offered the following resolutions, which were referred to the Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union.

Resolved, That while the United States are owing a debt of over $2,400,000,000, and the people are heavily burdened by a taxation that increases the price of every necessity of life, the most rigid economy in all public expenditures is a matter of the first importance, and is imperatively demanded by every friend and upholder of the nation, as well as by every person whose labor, whose clothes, or whose bread are taxed to support the moneys disbursed by the General Government.

Resolved further, That a reduction of taxation to the lowest possible point consistent with the maintenance of the public credit, and with such a condition of the Treasury as will make it possible at an early day in the future to fund the debt, in whole or in part, at a reduced rate of interest, is insisted upon by every section of the country, and should not be lost sight of in any action Congress may be called upon to take.

Resolved, further, That any acquisition of foreign territory by treaty, cession or annexation by the United States, for which a consideration in money or its equivalent, in the assumption of any debt or obligation of the people of such territory, is to be paid, increases at once the expenditures of the United States, and entails a prospective annual increase of the same, and is at war with every measure of economy now pressed upon the attention of Congress, is a direct assault upon the public credit, and is not called for by an exigency of national affairs.

OFFICIAL EMOLUMENTS.

Mr. MORRILL, of Maine, by unanimous consent, introduced, by action of the House, a bill providing that no officer or clerk in the employment of the United States Government shall, at any time, solicit contributions of other officials or employes in the Government service, for a gift or a present to those in a superior official position; that no official or clerical superior shall receive any gift or present as a contribution of those in Government employment receiving a less salary than himself, and that no officer or clerk shall make any donation as a gift or present to any official superior. Any person violating any provision of this bill to be summarily dismissed, to be ineligible to any official position under the Government for three years.

Mr. BENJAMIN moved to lay the bill on the table. Negatived—yeas, 2; Messrs. BENJAMIN and BOLES; nays, 238.

Mr. BINGHAM suggested that the bill was of doubtful constitutionality, as it provided a penalty to last for three years without conviction before a Court; he therefore moved to refer the bill to the Judiciary Committee. Rejected, 87 to 103.

Mr. MORRILL then amended the bill by striking out that part of the penalty relating to ineligibility to office for three years. The bill was then passed without a division.

REPUDIATION.

Mr. MUNGEN rose to a personal explanation as to a statement in the Washington correspondence of the New-York *Tribune*, of the 17th of December, in reference to his repudiation speech in the House prior to the recess. He denied the statements in detail and in gross, characterizing the whole dispatch as a fabrication. The Republican papers had boasted that there was but one man in the House to vote against Mr. GARFIELD's soothing-syrup resolution, but this was explained by the fact that it was understood when the House went into Committee that day that no business would be transacted, and he himself had left the House with that understanding. His colleague had in that resolution endeavored unjustly to make a party measure of what he (Mr. MUNGEN) had distinctly stated were his own views, and not uttered in the interest of any party. However such gentlemen might chuckle over the clever trick of adopting that resolution under such circumstances, they might rest assured that his speech against paying the bonded debt had more than once met a cordial response in the breast of every laboring man who had read it. He was totally indifferent to the praise or censure of bankers, bondholders and capitalists. He relied on the support of the hardy sons of toil, and 20,000 soothing-syrup resolutions could not avert the destruction which would ere long overtake the infamous, stupendous, villainous and unholy financial system which now so completely fettered the energies of the American people and robbed them of the rewards of their labors and energy.

Mr. GARFIELD replied briefly: It had not been understood that no business would be transacted in the House on the occasion referred to. The resolution in its very terms declared it to be the voice of the House, without distinction of party. He had treated the speech of his colleague as the expression of his own views merely, although he might, as he would now, have read the resolutions of the Democrats of Mercer County in his colleague's district. These resolutions were as follows:

Resolved, That we are in favor of the repudiation of the bonded debt of the United States.

Resolved, That our member of Congress be requested to vote against the appropriation providing for the payment of the salaries of the Assessors and Collectors of Internal Revenue, on the interest of the bonded debt.

So that his colleague had been only representing the maturing opinion of the Democrats in his own district.

Mr. ELDRIDGE said that if he had been misunderstood in the remarks he had made on that occasion, he did not wish to be misunderstood now. He did not consider it repudiation to pay the debt of the Government precisely as Congress had agreed to. He considered it repudiation to undertake to pay them in any other manner. He believed that the five-twenties were payable in the legal-tender money of the country, and he believed that any officer of the Government who goes in market and appreciates the five-twenties at the expense and by the depreciation of the greenback legal-tender money, was committing, if not an impeachable offence, an offence against the Government.

THE VIRGINIA QUESTION.

The House then, at 2:30, took up the Virginia bill, and was addressed by Mr. LAWRENCE in its support and advocacy as the best bill that he could get.

Mr. LOGAN inquired of Mr. LAWRENCE what the remedy would be if Virginia after her admission should undertake to subvert any of the fundamental conditions of the bill.

Mr. LAWRENCE replied that if, for instance, Virginia should undertake to disfranchise her colored citizens, Congress would again have to reconstruct her.

Mr. LOGAN suggested that if there were always to be a Republican Congress it would be all very well, but he wanted to know how it would be if there should happen to be a Democratic Congress, when Virginia might change her Constitution?

Mr. LAWRENCE replied that if it were possible for the American people to wander so far into by paths and forbidden ways as to abandon the great doctrines of the Republican Party and hand the Government over to the Democracy, he did not know that there would be anything left but to say "May God have mercy on her soul."

Mr. LOGAN inquired whether that prayer was going to become a part of the bill.

Mr. ELDRIDGE—I hope so.

Mr. LAWRENCE—I will vote for it.

Mr. BROOKS—We will all vote for it.

Mr. LAWRENCE—If Virginia should subvert any of the fundamental provisions of her admission, she will be speedily reconstructed in the name of "God and the Continental Congress." In conclusion he said: As the best that could perhaps be done, he would vote for the bill, under the inspiration of the poetic sentiment—

"Dear Lord! I give myself away,
'Tis all that I can do." [Laughter.]

Mr. LOGAN briefly expressed the difficulty which occurred to his mind in case that hereafter Virginia should undertake to subvert any of the fundamental conditions on which she was admitted while the Democratic Party should have control of Congress.

Mr. WOOD laid down several propositions which would prevent him from sustaining the bill. The principal were: First, the bill should not become a law because no act of Congress was necessary to admit Virginia to representation in Congress; second, inasmuch as neither Virginia nor any other State could put herself out of the Union, either by successful rebellion or by an attempted rebellion, the pretence that she shall now be admitted is absurd; third, admitting that neither of those propositions is well founded, yet, notwithstanding her participation in the rebellion, she had ever since been recognized as a State, in full communion with the loyal States, by several Executive and Congressional acts, and having thus been recognized, she is therefore still in the Union, and must be accepted as one of the States accordingly.

At the conclusion of Mr. WOOD's speech, the House, at 4 o'clock, took a recess till 7:30 o'clock P. M.

EVENING SESSION.

The debate on the Virginia bill was resumed.

Mr. WHITTEMORE supported the bill as the best that could be got, advocating the imposition of the strictest conditions upon the people of Virginia.

Mr. DAVIS offered a substitute for the bill, which was read and ordered to be printed.

Mr. PALMER said that he was unwilling to vote for the admission of Virginia under any conditions, on account of the hostile feeling evinced in that and other Southern States to the principles of reconstruction, and asked what guarantee there was that with these reconstructed States all represented, there would be a Republican majority in the Forty-second Congress. [Laughter on the Democratic side.] As to the security afforded by the Supreme Court he would not trust to that, for there were to-day but two men on that bench who were in accord with the people who elected the present Administration.

Mr. ROGERS expressed his anxiety to see the question of reconstruction disposed of finally, even though its political effect might tend to the advantage of the opposition party. He appealed to his own side of the house to rise above party feelings, and to be governed by the great principles of the Constitution.

Mr. AXTELL said that one of the happiest omens in the debate was that for some of the principal doctrines battled for by the Democratic Representatives they were receiving welcome aid and support from members of the Republican Party. He was glad also that the ultra wing of that party had unmasked its battery, and shown that what was required from the reconstructed States was not loyalty to the flag, but subserviency to the Republican Party. He had confidence enough in the gallantry of General GRANT to hope that if this bill was passed he would veto it, because, after the pledges given to Virginia, the enactment of this law would be a disgrace to General GRANT and his Administration.

Mr. ORTH opposed the bill as one which, while nominally admitting a State to representation, was already denying to her the very essence which makes up and constitutes sovereignty.

Mr. McCORMICK closed the evening debate with an argument against the bill, and then, at 10:45 o'clock,

Mr. FARNSWORTH giving notice that he would move the previous question at 3 o'clock to-morrow, the House adjourned.

The Case of Dr. Paul Schoeppe—A Question of Identity.

From the Baltimore American, Jan. 13.

A few days since we published a translation of an article from the New-York *Staats Zeitung* covering a letter from Professor GNEIST, of Berlin, in which it was asserted that the Dr. PAUL SCHOEPPE, of Carlisle, Penn., convicted of the murder of Miss STEINECKE, was the same party who was convicted of burglary and forgery, together with his father, some years since in Germany. The same article was published in the Baltimore *Wecker*. That journal yesterday printed a letter from Carlisle, Penn., in which it is claimed that the Carlisle SCHOEPPE is a different person altogether from the one referred to in Professor GNEIST's letter. The following is a translation of the communication:

CARLISLE, Penn., Jan. 8, 1870.

To the Editors of the Baltimore Wecker:

From statements in some European newspapers we were apprised that the Dr. PAUL SCHOEPPE confined here under the charge of murder by poison is identified with a person of the same name, whom from Germany a bad reputation follows. We, the undersigned, from Germany, emigrated citizens of this country, state hereby that the above statement in the European journals refers to a different person. We know Dr. SCHOEPPE who resides here personally, and from well-founded facts, as a man strictly honorable and respectable, whose character is free from the crime that other person is charged with. We deem it our duty to state this as truth commands, and ask you to publish this statement in your valuable paper.

LEWIS FABER.
T. KRAMER.
PETER KAFFENBERGER.

It may be stated here that Mr. LOUIS FABER is second Mayor of the City of Carlisle.

The editors of the *Wecker*, commenting upon the above, say: "The statement is undoubtedly written by Dr. SCHOEPPE himself, whose handwriting we know from a letter addressed some days ago to the *Wecker*. Now this fact does not contain in itself anything against the genuineness or truth of the statement, which is signed by three gentlemen in three different handwritings. But the public will," continues the *Wecker*, "in the present state of affairs, only receive such attempts at justification with confidence if the signatures are officially certified, and such a certificate is unluckily wanting in the above document; but we give it to our readers as another interesting paper in this every day more interesting trial."

The *Wecker* also publishes the following article from the *Anzeiger des Westens*, of St. Louis:

"Since the publication of the letter of Professor GNEIST, there is cause for the suspicion that all the Berlin testimonials of Dr. SCHOEPPE are counterfeits, except if the SCHOEPPE confined in Carlisle is not the one spoken of from Berlin. This will become transparent soon. Before long Rev. SCHMIDT, of Carlisle, will have to come forward, as he pretends to have known Dr. SCHOEPPE six years ago as an army surgeon in the Prusso-Austrian war against Denmark. This position SCHOEPPE could not have had if he was convicted the year before of larceny."

AMUSEMENTS.

Theatrical.

"SURF" AT THE FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE.

Miss OLIVE LOGAN's play of "Surf" was enacted, for the first time before a New-York audience, at the Fifth-avenue Theatre on Wednesday. "Surf" is described on the bills as a "new and original local comedy." It is a mixture of farce and melodrama rather than a comedy, and its originality is, to say the least, open to question. Still, as an American production, it claims attention which the intrinsic merits might fail to justify. No doubt it is an excessively difficult thing to write a good or even a tolerable American comedy. Many have tried it—Mrs. MOWATT, Mr. OLIVER C. WYMAN, Mr. PADDEY, and a host of others—but scarcely any of their products have been successful enough to keep a place on the boards after their first little season of acceptance. NATHANIEL HAWTHORNE's finely expressed statement of the arduousness of managing fiction with native characters and scenery, is even better applicable to the drama. On the stage the attempt to portray current life is open to peculiar dangers in proportion as the various social elements continue in an unsettled or embryonic state, and the absence of universally recognized standards of manners renders absurd to some eyes what appears everything it should be to others. Miss LOGAN's play affords striking illustration of such perils. The people whom she would have us consider in all respects *comme il faut* frequently impress us as distinctly otherwise. Still, the country is large, Miss LOGAN's experience has been, no doubt, diversified, and we have not the least wish to tie her down to arbitrary or conventional standards. Perhaps such a restraint would impair her vivacity and prevent her work from being so thoroughly enjoyable as, in parts, it is. She is now, at times, unconsciously funny in a degree that adds immensely to the *éclat* of her scenes. It would be unfair not to add that she is often intentionally funny and makes some really clever hits. Miss LOGAN's faculty of reproducing bits of character or touches of effect that have pleased her in others has something in it almost akin to genius, and lights up amazingly, at intervals, dialogues and situations that might otherwise be commonplace and wearisome. She has certainly tried hard to make an amusing play and deserves credit for the bustle, the quick talk and the variety she has contrived to throw into her scenes. Her epigram is, to be sure, not of the Damascus-blade order; it however raises many laughs, and, with an audience not too fastidious may be swallowed with infinite relish. Miss LOGAN avoids long speeches with commendable tact; and if she would only be wise enough to omit the unconscionable rigmarole about the Good, the Beautiful and the True, or something like them, spoken by one of the dandies in the Beach scene, she would leave us in this respect nothing to desire left out. The performance of "Surf" on Wednesday was certainly received with plenty of laughter and applause. As too often happens at this theatre—not through the fault of the management, but because of contracted space and deficient mechanical facilities—the waits were too long between the acts. When the curtain did rise it must be allowed the "sets" were highly effective. The "surf" on the beach at Long Branch was more diverting than otherwise impressive, but the scene was uncommonly pretty for all that; and the view of the Stetson House—barring the large trees and the light blue sky out of doors and the lighted gas within—was remarkably fine. The actors did very well with parts presenting little to call for comment, and the play is so mounted as to reflect great credit on the theatre. Almost everybody who goes to see "Surf" at the Fifth-avenue Theatre will have some hearty laughs, although they may not always laugh where the fair author intended, or omit to do so where she did not.

SOIREE MUSICALE ON SATURDAY.

Steck's Hall, in Eighth-street, will on Saturday night be the scene of a musical entertainment of a varied character. The artists announced are Mme. ELISA CARLATI, soprano; Mr. WENZEL KOPTA, violin; Mr. FERD. VON INTEN, piano; Mr. CHARLES WERNER, violoncellist to His Majesty, the Emperor of Brazil, and the programme includes several novel and attractive features.

MR. VANDENHOFF'S READINGS.

The first of Mr. G. VANDENHOFF's series of annual readings occurred at the hall of the Young Men's Christian Association last evening. Mr. VANDENHOFF is so well known to the habitual reader, that it seems unnecessary to make more than a passing reference to an entertainment as to the merit and interest of which there can be only one opinion. He adds to the experience of a most intelligent and schooled reader the knowledge and appreciation of the actor's art, and his rehearsals of extracts in prose and in verse acquire from his double skill a charm the correct vocal expression of the words only could never give them. Mr. VANDENHOFF read last evening three scenes from "Hamlet," and selections from TENNYSON, DICKENS and HOOD. He had constant attention, and there was a constant recurrence of hearty applause. He reads again, we remind the reader, Saturday and Monday, at the same place.

Musical.

"LA GRANDE DUCHESSE."

The promised performance of "La Grande Duchesse" at the Theatre Francais, occurs, as already announced, to-night. We are requested, however, to note that Mme. GUERETTI has kindly consented to represent the *Duchess*, in the stead of Mme. RIZARELLI. The other characters will be filled by the artists already alluded to, and well known to the public. M. DUCHESNE (*General Boum*) benefits, we note, by the entertainment.

Tilton-McFarland Safe Manufacturing Company, New-York.

From the official report of the Judges at the Eleventh Exhibition of the Massachusetts Charitable Mechanic Association.

BURGLAR-PROOF SAFE.—In his efforts to produce a burglar-proof safe, the inventor has evidently made a long stride in the right direction. This safe is no copy of those in general use, but is quite original; the outer shell or frame (with well-rounded corners) being one continuous band of iron and steel, welded together at the ends; the front and back being secured to this shell in a remarkably strong and ingenious manner. All the bolting is done from the inside, and the points of the steel bolts are hardened. Taken as a whole, it is the most formidable obstacle ever placed between the "burglar" and his coveted treasure. We recommend the award of a gold medal.—*Communicated.*

It astounds everybody that a colorless, cloudless fluid, like spring water, should revive the original tint in white, gray or grizzled hair. Yet so it is. PHALON'S VITALIA OR SALVATION FOR THE HAIR, is just such a fluid, as limpid and as stainless—yet it far excels every other dye or coloring liquid ever known in imparting rich shades of color to gray hair.—*Advertisement.*

WOMAN'S FRIEND.—PYLE'S "O. K." Soap, always pure and hard. PYLE'S Soap, Saleratus and Cream Tartar are the kind for the economical. Sold by grocers everywhere. Depot No. 350 Washington-street.—*Advertisement.*

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES.

THE NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES published THIS MORNING, contains the very latest telegraphic and general news; editorials on matters of current interest; a page of carefully-prepared commercial matter, giving the latest financial news and market reports; items of agriculture and domestic interest, especially prepared for the TIMES by a practical agriculturist, and Marriages and deaths of the week, and other interesting reading matter.

The following table exhibits the leading features of this morning's issue:

Foreign Intelligence.

The Shooting of M. Noir by Prince Pierre Bonaparte; The San Domingo Treaty; Movement of the Revolutionists; John Bright's Speech on the Irish Land Question; Excitement in Havana; Political Trouble in Madrid; Slaughter in the Fejee Islands.

Political Affairs.

Proceedings of Congress; The State Legislature—Appointment of Standing Committees; The Texas Election; The Temperance Ticket in New-Hampshire; Prohibitory Law in Massachusetts; Proceedings of the Kansas, Georgia, Louisiana and Pennsylvania Legislatures; A Gossip About Connecticut Politics.

General Topics.

Full Text of the Dominican Treaty; Report on Alaska; Arctic Explorations; Destructive Fire in Bristol, R. I.; The Petroleum Trade; Mr. Charles Fechter as Ruy Blas; Aid for the Cubans; Current Notes; Reduction of Taxation.

Local Intelligence.

Arrest of the Absconding Clergyman—His Crusade an Assault on an Editor; The Logan Murder; Alleged Attempt to Burn the Gold Exchange Bank; Plot to Rob the Banks; The Great Metropolis; East River Navigation; The Work at Hell Gate; The Darien Expedition; The Lost Children of Wyandotte; Our Shipping Interests; More Whisky Frauds; A Singular Suit; Handcuffed by His Wife; The Late Don Gregorio Dominguez.

Agricultural.

The Application of Manures; Animalculae; Wood Ashes; Brevities.

Editorial Comments.

The Shipping Interests—Measures for its Relief; What is to Become of Cuba? Suffrage in Missouri; How to Lighten the Income Tax; Mr. Boutwell's Plea for Oppressive Taxation; Plain Truth about the Income-Tax; Virginia in Congress; The New Era in France; Canal and Railroad Traffic.

The Markets.

Specially Prepared Summaries of Financial, Commercial, Live Stock and Produce Movements.

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A. Morton, 25 Maiden-lane, New-York.

MORTON'S GOLD PENS.

MARRIED.

BARRETT—HUTCHINGS.—At the Murray Hill Baptist Church, on Thursday, Jan. 13, by Rev. W. H. Parmly, D. D., of Jersey City, CLARENCE T. BARRETT, of Staten Island, to ANNA E., daughter of the late Wm. D. Hutchings, Esq., of this City. No cards.

BROWN—WRIGHT.—On Thursday, Jan. 13, at the residence of the bride's father, Gramercy Park, by Rev. Noah H. Schenck, D. D., WALDRON P. BROWN to ISABELLA M., daughter of John S. Wright, all of this City.

FOULDS—PINCKNEY.—On Wednesday, Jan. 12, at the residence of the bride's parents, in the town of Harrison, Westchester County, by Rev. J. A. McKean, ANDREW FOULDS to HANNAH A., daughter of Thomas Pinckney. No cards.

HOPE—DESENBERY.—On Wednesday, Jan. 12, at Centreville, N. Y., by Rev. A. M. Harris, CHARLES E. HOPE to IDA, daughter of Mr. C. C. Desenbery.

NICHOLSON—BENNETT.—Dec. 2, at the Cathedral, Chester, by Rev. R. L. Y. Dashe and Rev. Minor Canon Grindrod, SAMUEL GREEN NICHOLSON, of Tual Bridge, Co. Armagh, Ireland, to PATTY, youngest daughter of J. Nevitt Bennett, Esq., of Chester. No cards.

RILEY—LORD.—On Thursday, Jan. 13, 1870, at Orange, N. J., by Rev. Chas. A. Mason, WILLIAM H. RILEY, of New-York, to LOUISA W. LORD, daughter of the late Geo. W. Lord, formerly of Philadelphia. No cards.

DIED.

DAVY.—On Wednesday morning, Jan. 12, Mrs. LYDIA DAVY, widow of William Davy, of Norwich, England, aged 86 years.

Funeral at 1½ o'clock P. M., on Friday, Jan. 14, from her late residence, No. 229 East 38th-st. Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend without further notice.

FIDLER.—In New-Orleans, on Saturday, Jan. 8, ANN FIDLER, in the 82d year of her age.

GORDEN.—At Hoboken, on Tuesday, Jan. 11, 1870, JOHN GORDEN, in the 66th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family, also the members of Antiquity Lodge No. 11, F. and A. M., are respectfully invited to attend his funeral from his late residence, No. 80 Bloomfield-st., Hoboken, on Friday, the 14th inst., at 11 A. M.

☞ Members of Lodge of Antiquity No. 11, F. and A. M., are hereby summoned to meet at their rooms, Gothic Room, Odd Fellows' Hall, on Friday morning, at 10 o'clock, for the purpose of attending the funeral of our late Brother, JOHN GORDEN. Brethren of sister lodges are respectfully invited. By order,

ISAAC MASTER, M.

HERTZEL.—On Thursday morning, Jan. 13, WILLIAM HERTZEL, in the 49th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral from St. John's Church, Varick-st., on Saturday morning, the 15th inst., at 10 o'clock.

HUDSON.—On Thursday, Jan. 13, at the residence of his brother, Wm. Holly Hudson, in this City, MELANCTHON HUDSON, of Manchester, Conn., in the 55th year of his age.

The remains will be taken to Connecticut for interment.

INGOLDSBY.—On Tuesday afternoon, Jan. 11, FELIX INGOLDSBY, aged 77 years.

His friends, and those of the family, are invited to attend his funeral from his late residence, No. 106 West 14th-st., on Saturday morning, at 10½ o'clock, and from thence to the Church of St. Francis Xavier, 16th-st., where a solemn requiem mass will be offered up for the repose of his soul.

KUHN.—On Thursday, Jan. 13, after a short but severe illness, in the 34th year of his age, JOHN KUHN, of the firm of McReady & Kuhn.

The relatives and friends of the family, also those of his brothers, Jacob and George, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Sunday, the 16th inst., at 12½ o'clock P. M., from his late residence, 123d-st., near 3d-av., Harlem.

LACEY.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, Jan. 12, FREDERICK LACEY, aged 63 years.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, No. 96 Remsen-st., on Saturday, 15th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M.

MORIATY.—At Greenwich, Conn., on Thursday morning, Jan. 13, Mrs. THOMAS MORIATY, in the 87th year of her age.

The funeral will take place at Christ Church, Greenwich, at 2 o'clock P. M., on Saturday, the 15th inst. Carriages will be in waiting at the Greenwich depot on the arrival of the train which leaves New-York at 11¼ A. M.

☞ Boston, Salem and Taunton, Mass., papers will please copy.

MATTHEWS.—On Wednesday, Jan. 12, in this City, JOHN MATTHEWS, aged 61 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral at his late residence, foot of East 75th-st., at 1 o'clock, on Saturday, the 15th inst.

NIVEN.—In Brooklyn, Jan. 12, LETITIA MILLS, wife of Thornton M. Niven.

The remains will be taken to Orange County for interment.

PARROT.—On Wednesday morning, Jan. 12, 1870, Mrs. MARIA PARROT, in the 48th year of her age.

Friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral from her late residence, No. 50 East 29th-st., on Saturday, Jan. 15, at 10 o'clock A. M.

TODD.—On Wednesday night, of scarlet fever, ANITA L., daughter of Charles H. and M. Fannie Todd, aged 4 years and 7 months.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral on Friday, 14th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., from No. 34 West 29th-st.

ASSOCIATION OF EXEMPT FIREMEN.—The members of this Association are requested to meet at No. 3 Tillary-st., Brooklyn, this Friday, Jan. 14, at 2 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of attending the funeral of our late member, THOS. W. WILDING.

FRANCIS HAGADORN, F. S.

MISCELLANEOUS.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY

Of all descriptions for SALE and REPAIRED by first-class workmen. GEO. C. ALLEN & SON, No. 1,173 Broadway, between 27th and 28th sts., and No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU GIVES health and vigor to the frame and bloom to the pallid cheek. Debility is accompanied by many alarming symptoms, and if no treatment is submitted to, consumption, insanity, or epileptic fits ensue.

PATENT OFFICES.

MUNN & CO., Editors *Scientific American*, No. 37 Park-row, New-York, have had nearly twenty-five years' experience in obtaining AMERICAN AND EUROPEAN PATENTS. Opinions no charge. A pamphlet 108 pages of law and information free. Address as above.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU and IMPROVED ROSE WASH cures secret and delicate disorders in all their stages, at little expense, little or no change in diet, no inconvenience, and no exposure. It is pleasant in taste and odor, immediate in its action, and free from all injurious properties.

REMOVAL.

F. DERBY & CO.
have removed from
No. 57 Walker-st.
to their new establishment,
No. 3 Clinton-place, New-York.

ALL IMPURITIES OF THE BLOOD, Scrofula, Bright's Disease of the Kidneys and Cancer cured by MISSISQUOI WATER. The new pamphlet contains many wonderful cases.

GREEN-WOOD CEMETERY.—ANY person wishing to dispose of a private Vault in Green-Wood Cemetery will find a purchaser by addressing, with particulars, Box No. 1,772 Post Office, New-York.

SQUIRE & LANDER, NO. 97 FULTON St., New-York, is the best place to buy reliable watches, fine diamonds, choice jewelry and silverware. Diamonds a specialty.

HELMBOLD'S FLUID EXTRACT BUCHU is pleasant in taste and odor, free from all injurious properties, and immediate in its action.

MISCELLANEOUS.

HOW TO CURE CONSUMPTION.

THE PHILOSOPHY OF DR. SCHENCK'S GREAT MEDICINES.—Will people never learn to know that a diseased liver and stomach necessarily disease the entire system? The plainest principles of common sense teach this, and yet there are thousands who ridicule the idea, and continue in a course which almost inevitably brings them prematurely to the grave. Living, as the majority of people do, at complete variance with the laws of nature, it must be apparent to all that, sooner or later, nature will revenge herself. Hence we find that persons who indulge to excess in the use of very rich or indigestible food or intoxicating drinks, invariably pay a heavy penalty in the end. The stomach becomes disordered, and refuses to act; the liver fails to perform its functions; dyspepsia and its attendant evils follow, and still the suffering individuals persist in clinging to the thoroughly-exploded ideas of the past. Dr. SCHENCK'S medicines are recommended to all such. They bring sure and certain relief wherever they are used as directed, and all that is necessary to establish their reputation with every ailing man or woman in the land is a fair and impartial trial of them. Let those who are skeptical on this point, and who have permitted interested persons to prejudice them against these now celebrated remedies for Consumption, discard their prejudices, and be governed by the principles of reason and common sense. If the system is disordered, depend upon it, in nine cases out of ten the seat of the disorder will be found in the stomach and liver. To cleanse and invigorate the stomach and to stimulate the liver to healthy action, use

SCHENCK'S MANDRAKE PILLS.—The daily increasing demand for these pills is the best evidence of their value. Thousands upon thousands of boxes are sold daily. Why? Simply because they act promptly and efficiently. Invalids who may not find it convenient to call on Dr. SCHENCK in person are informed that full and complete directions for use accompany each package of the

MANDRAKE PILLS, PULMONIC SYRUP and SEAWEED TONIC.—These medicines will cure Consumption, unless the lungs are so far gone that the patient is entirely beyond the reach of medical relief.

It may be asked, by those who are not familiar with the virtues of these great remedies, "How do Dr. SCHENCK'S medicines effect their wonderful cures of Consumption?"

The answer is a simple one. They begin their work of restoration by bringing the stomach, liver and bowels into an active, healthy condition. It is food that cures this formidable disease. SCHENCK'S MANDRAKE PILLS act on the liver and stomach, promoting healthy secretion, and removing the bile and slime which have resulted from the inactive or torpid condition of these organs and of the system generally. This sluggish state of the body and the consequent accumulation of the unhealthy substances named, prevent the proper digestion of food, and as a natural consequence creates disease, which results in prostration and finally in death.

SCHENCK'S PULMONIC SYRUP and SEAWEED TONIC, when taken regularly, mingle with the food, aid the digestive organs, make good, rich blood, and, as a natural consequence, give flesh and strength to the patient. Let the faculty say what it may, this is the only true cure for Consumption. Experience has proved it beyond the shadow of a doubt, and thousands are to-day alive and well who a few years since were regarded as hopeless cases, but who were induced to try Dr. SCHENCK'S remedies, and were restored to permanent health by their use.

One of the first steps the physician should take with a consumptive patient is to invigorate the system. Now, how is this to be done? Certainly not by giving medicines that exhaust and enervate—medicines that impair instead of improve the functions of the digestive organs. Dr. SCHENCK'S medicines cleanse the stomach and bowels of all substances which are calculated to irritate or weaken them. They create an appetite—promote healthful digestion—make good blood, and as a consequence, they invigorate and strengthen the entire system, and more especially those parts which are diseased. If this cannot be done, then the case must be regarded as a hopeless one.

If the physician finds it impossible to make a PATIENT FEEL HUNGRY, if the diseased person cannot partake of good nourishing food and properly digest it, it is impossible that he can gain in flesh and strength; and it is equally impossible to bring a patient to this condition so long as the liver is burdened with diseased bile, and the stomach laden with unhealthy slime.

Almost the first request made to the physician by a consumptive patient is that he will prescribe medicines that will remove or allay the cough, night sweats and chills, which are the sure attendants on Consumption. But this should not be done, as the cough is only an effort of nature to relieve itself, and the night sweats and chills are caused by the diseased lungs. The remedies ordinarily prescribed do more harm than good. They impair the functions of the stomach, impede healthy digestion, and aggravate rather than cure the disease.

There is, after all, nothing like facts with which to substantiate a position, and it is upon facts that Dr. SCHENCK relies. Nearly all who have taken his medicines in accordance with his directions have not only been cured of Consumption, but from the fact that these medicines act with wonderful power upon the digestive organs, patients thus cured speedily gain flesh. Cleansing the system of all impurities, they lay the foundation for a solid, substantial structure. Restoring these organs to health, they create an appetite. The food is properly assimilated, the quantity of blood is not only increased, but is made rich and strong, and in the face of such a condition of the system all disease must be banished.

Full directions accompany each of the medicines, so that it is not absolutely necessary that patients should see Dr. SCHENCK personally, unless they desire to have their lungs examined. For this purpose he is at his principal office, No. 15 North 6th-st., corner of Commerce, Philadelphia, every Saturday, from 9 A. M. until 1 P. M.

Advice is given without charge, but for a thorough examination with the Respirometer the charge is $5.

Price of the Pulmonic Syrup and Seaweed Tonic each $1 50 per bottle, or $7 50 a half dozen. Mandrake Pills, 25 cents a box.

Dr. SCHENCK intends visiting New-York in a few days professionally; the time and place will be noticed in the papers. His medicines are for sale by all druggists.

JOHN F. HENRY, No. 8 College-place, wholesale agent.

HELMBOLD'S FLUID EXTRACT BUCHU

is a certain cure for diseases of the BLADDER, KIDNEYS, GRAVEL, DROPSY, ORGANIC WEAKNESS, FEMALE COMPLAINTS, GENERAL DEBILITY, and all diseases of the URINARY ORGANS, whether existing in MALE OR FEMALE, from whatever cause originating and no matter of HOW LONG STANDING.

Diseases of these organs require the use of a diuretic. If no treatment is submitted to, Consumption or Insanity may ensue. Our Flesh and Blood are supported from these sources, and the HEALTH AND HAPPINESS, AND that of Posterity, depends upon prompt use of a reliable remedy.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU, established upwards of 19 years, prepared at H. T. HELMBOLD'S Drug and Chemical Warehouses, No. 594 Broadway, New-York, and No. 104 South 10th-st., Philadelphia, Penn.

MANHOOD AND YOUTHFUL vigor are regained by HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU.

FOR NON-RETENTION OR INCONTINENCE of Urine, irritation, inflammation, or ulceration of the bladder or kidneys, diseases of the prostate glands, stone in the bladder, calculus, gravel or brick-dust deposits, and all diseases of the bladder, kidneys and dropsical swellings, use HELMBOLD'S FLUID EXTRACT BUCHU.

SHATTERED CONSTITUTIONS restored by HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU.

THE GLORY OF MAN IS STRENGTH.—Therefore the nervous and debilitated should immediately use HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU.

ENFEEBLED AND DELICATE CONSTITUTIONS, of both sexes, use HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU. It will give brisk and energetic feelings, and enable you to sleep well.

TAKE NO MORE UNPLEASANT AND unsafe remedies for unpleasant and dangerous diseases. Use HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU and IMPROVED ROSE WASH.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

TWENTIETH THOUSAND!

THE HOLY GRAIL.

By ALFRED TENNYSON.

AUTHOR'S COPYRIGHT EDITION.

Uniform with "Idyls of the King," bound in cloth, $1.

Uniform with Farringford Tennyson, paper, 25 cents.

Uniform with Half-Dollar Tennyson, 15 cents.

"The knightly days of Arthur live again, embodied in immortal verse, and cannot die or darken for all time. As long as beauty has power to hold the human eye, so long these stories must be deathless."—*Buffalo Courier.*

* * For sale by all booksellers. Sent postpaid on receipt of price by the Publishers.

FIELDS, OSGOOD & CO., Boston.

E. P. DUTTON & CO., No. 713 Broadway, New-York, Special Agents for F. O. & Co.'s Publications.

HISTORY OF MODERN AMERICAN SPIRITUALISM.—This great and wonderful work, by EMMA HARDINGE, is just published, and on sale at office of the American News Co., 117 Nassau-st., or of the author's residence, 229 East 60th-st., New-York. [illegible]

REAL ESTATE TRANSACTIONS.

A sale of four lots on Forty-fifth-street, 300 feet west of Tenth-avenue, was made at the Exchange yesterday by MULLER, WILKINS & Co., under the direction of HENRY BREWE[illegible], receiver. The two westerly lots were occupied by brick buildings, a three-story factory, 45x50 feet, standing on the rear of both lots; a three-story house, 25x40 feet, on the front of one, and a two-story stable and office on the other. This property was sold together, and found little competition. It was struck off at the third bid for $17,800. The other lots were vacant, and appeared to be more in demand. The bidding was started at $1,000 for each lot, and gradually run up to $2,550, at which price they were both struck down to the same purchaser.

WM. H. RAYNOR has sold thirty-six lots fronting Avenue St. Nicholas, One Hundred and Fifty-eighth-street and New Public Drive, for $80,000, $60,000 in cash and Brooklyn house in payment.

MR. RAYNOR also reports the sale of four lots, south side of One Hundred and Thirtieth-street, 100 feet west of Third-avenue, for $6,000 each, a large price—sold to the Third-avenue Railroad Company for railroad depot, in connection with Third-avenue front.

Auction Sale Yesterday.

NEW-YORK.

By Adrian H. Muller, F. H. Wilkins & Co.

2 lots, with brick buildings, n. s. 45th-st., 300 ft. w. of 10th-av., 50x100.4 ... $17,800
2 lots n. s. 45th-st., 100 ft. w. of 10th-av., each 25x100.5, each ... 2,550

Transfers of Real Estate.

NEW-YORK CITY.

Madison-st., No. 2[illegible], [illegible] ... $9,000
[illegible] ... 10,000
[illegible] ... 6,000
20-st., [illegible] w. of Avenue A, [illegible] ... 14,000
[illegible] ... 14,000
[illegible — numerous entries] ...
Lease Records.
White-st., No. 2[illegible], store and lot, 5 years, per year ... $4,000
17th-st., n. s., stable, from Oct. 1, 1869, 3 years, per year ... 800
26th-st., Nos. 237 and 239, 5 years, per year ... 2,000
3d-av., No. 56[illegible], 5½ years, per year ... 2,400
3d-av., w. s., [illegible] n. of 6[illegible]-st., 20 years, per year ... 900

KINGS COUNTY.

Brooklyn.

Adams and Concord sts., s. w. cor., 104x110, 1-3 share ... $1,000
Douglass-st., n. s., 120 ft. w. of Hoyt-st., 20x100 ... 3,600
Grand-st., s. s., 16.10 ft. e. of 8th-st., 20.5x2.8x7.7x1.10x12.3x17.1x50.8x22.10 ... 5,500
Joralemon-st., n. s., 145.6 ft. w. of Clinton-st., 114.10x73x4.7x30x108.2x25 ... 14,750
McKibben-st., n. s., 175 ft. w. of Lorrimer-st., 100x ... 10,000
Pacific-st., n. s., 120 ft. e. of New-York-av., 40x100 ... 2,000
[illegible — several entries] ...
4th-av. and 20th-st., [illegible] cor., 100x150.3 ... 11,450
New-Utrecht, adj. V. Cropsey and C. and Maria Stillwell, 1 rod 36 perches ... 350

QUEEN'S COUNTY.

Flushing.

Long-lane, w. s., adjoining Phillips Parsons', 16 acres ... $12,000

Long Island City.

Harris-av., w. s., 125 ft. n. of Jackson-av., 50x120 ... $400

Newtown.

Williamsburg and Jamaica pike and Fresh Pond road, s. w. corner, 65x112.7 ... $4,500

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

East Chester.

Sidney-place, s. s., 100 ft. w. of Union-place, lot No. 3[illegible], Chester Hill ... $[illegible]
Washington-st., s. s., lot No. 3, G. A. Sacchi's map, 54x132 ... 2,600

Greenburg.

Lot No. 12, map of G. L. McKenzie's ... $500
Lot No. 21, map of G. L. McKenzie's ... 450
Lot No. 18, map of G. L. McKenzie's ... 500
Lots Nos. 15 and 16, map of G. L. McKenzie's ... 900

Morrisania.

Morris-av., e. s., 68 ft. n. of Denman-st., 25x108 ... $700
Union-st., s. s., part lot No. 80, North Melrose, 25x100 ... 800

NEW-JERSEY.

Newark.

Barclay-st., w. s., 100 ft. from Waverley-place, 25x10[illegible] ... $2,400
[illegible], adjoining R. H. Heidenburg's lot, 20x80 ... 2,600
Gobble-st., w. s., 225 ft. from Thomas-st., 25x90.6 ... 800
Lafayette-st., s. s., 75 ft. from Jefferson-st., 25x100 ... 1,300
Marshall-st., n. s., 50 ft. from Nevada-st., 21x91 ... 1,500
Mercer-st., s. s., 120 ft. from High-st., 25x130 ... 4,000
Mercer-st., s. s., 58 ft. from Lincoln-st., 26x100 ... 1,250
Perry-st., s. s., 175 ft. from Willett-st., 25x100 ... 1,300
Walnut-st., s. s., 425 ft. from Pacific-st., 25x95 ... 3,300

South Orange.

Mrs. E. A. Hayper property, 5 acres ... $20,000

East Orange.

Dodd and Westcott sts., n. e. corner, 52x150 ... $150
Westcott-st., e. s., 165 ft. from Dodd-st., 50x187 ... 300
Westcott-st., e. s., 218 ft. from Dodd-st., 47x174 ... 500

HUDSON COUNTY.

Jersey City.

Grove and North 12th sts., s. e. corner, 100x100 ... $20,000
Prospect-st., w. s., 75 ft. n. of South 2d-st., 25x100 ... 3,975
Prospect-st., w. s., 50 ft. n. of South 2d-st., 25x100 ... 4,050
Prospect and South 2d sts., n. w. corner, 25x58 ... 4,000

Hudson City.

Jefferson-av., lot No. 32, block No. 98, Passaic County property ... $600
West St. Paul's-av., intersection Hackensack River, 16 acres meadow and 1 45-100 acres upland ... 10,000
Lot No. 32, block A, and lot No. 4, block G, adjoining reservoir, 50x100 ... 1,700
Lots Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 9, 10, 11, 12, block D, West End ... 4,000

Bergen.

Lot No. 24, block No. 2, property near Sherwood's, Tilden & Co.'s map ... $800

Union.

Union-st., lot No. 12, Hudson County Real Estate Company ... $1,500

North Bergen.

Lots Nos. 3 and 4, block No. 2, Hempstead Station ... $1,200

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—ON THE BEST PART OF 5TH-av., Murray Hill, a superior extra-wide house; early possession given. For further particulars, &c., apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

A.—FOR SALE.—FOUR FIRST-CLASS brownstone houses, four story, basement and sub-cellar, on Park-av., near 38th-st. Inquire on the premises, of E. H. COBURN.

BROADWAY PROPERTY FOR SALE.—A fine modern double store, west side, below Broad-st.; leasehold, with renewals; would exchange. Apply to G. B. WOOD, No. 9 Pine-st.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR New-York or Brooklyn property, a large, handsome modern dwelling; gas, bath, range, &c.; fine outbuildings, and about seventy-five acres of land, delightfully located on Long Island, with water front near the Sound; choice fruit in abundance; fine fishing, gunning, &c. Apply to A. JOURNEAY, No. 1 Pine-st.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES and farms, a great variety, beautifully situated, one hour from N. Y., for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season, or year, by BLACKWELL & SMITH, 263 Broadway, N. Y., 9 to 11 A. M.; Orange, corner Main and Cone sts., 1 to 5 P. M.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.—LANDS in Western Virginia, well located. Full particulars of PHELPS, FALLON & CO., No. 18 Broadway, under Home Insurance Company.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

FIFTH-AVENUE.—TO LET OR LEASE.—The five four-story first-class marble-front houses, each 20x70, lot 100 feet, on the east side of 5th-av., between 57th and 58th sts., a very desirable location, being in full view of the Central Park and grand circle. Apply to WM. & E. A. CRUIKSHANK, No. 68 Broadway.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

BROADWAY, NO. 690, THROUGH to Crosby-st., 25 feet front, 190 feet deep, 24 feet rear; second, third, fourth, fifth and sixth floors to let; rent $6,000. GUSTAVUS BAYLIS, No. 7 Murray-st., Room No. 5.

BROADWAY, NO. 690, THROUGH to Crosby-st., 25 feet front, 190 feet deep, 24 feet rear, first floor, basement and sub-basement to let; rent $7,000. GUSTAVUS BAYLIES, No. 7 Murray-st., Room No. 5.

OFFICE TO LET.—TWO FRONT ROOMS on the second floor of No. 2 New Chambers-st. Inquire on the premises of LEXOW & VOIGT, or of W. L. CORNELL, No. 10 Spruce[illegible].

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

A FARMER WANTS TO LOCATE A PIECE of land in Southern Michigan, on Northern or Western part of Illinois. Address Box No. 27, Closter, Bergen County, New-Jersey.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED—TO HIRE A SMALL HOUSE, with all the modern improvements, between 14th and 30th sts.; rent not to exceed $800 to $1,000. Address E., Morrisania, Westchester County, N. Y.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

EXECUTOR'S SALE OF VALUABLE STORE PROPERTY ON GREENWICH, DEY, FRONT and SOUTH STS.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, F. H. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction, on TUESDAY, Jan. 25, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway,

BY ORDER AND UNDER DIRECTION OF SAMUEL H. VALENTINE, ESQ., EXECUTOR OF ABRAHAM VALENTINE, DECEASED.

GREENWICH-ST.—The lot of land, together with the four-story brick store thereon, situate on the easterly side of Greenwich-st., between Vesey and Barclay sts., and known as No. 223; lot 25.6 front, 24.4 rear, 85.5 south side, 92.1½ north side.

DEY-ST.—The lot of land, together with the four-story brick store thereon, situate on the north side of Dey-st., between Washington and West sts., and known as No. 60; lot 25.0½ front, 25 rear, by 60 feet 5 inches in depth on each side.

FRONT-ST.—The lot of land, together with the four-story brick store thereon, situate on the south side of Front-st., between Fletcher-street and Burling-slip, and known as No. 185; lot 24.11 front, 25.2½ rear, 105 feet east side, 106.6 west side.

SOUTH-ST.—The lot of land, together with the four-story brick store thereon, situate on the north side of South-st., between Catharine and Market sts., and known as No. 205; lot 25 by about 72.4.

Sales maps at office of the auctioneers, No. 7 Pine-st.

H. HENRIQUES, Auctioneer.

BY ALLEN & BROWN, Office No. 36 Broadway. JONATHAN W. ALLEN, JOSIAH W. BROWN, HORATIO HENRIQUES. REAL ESTATE AT PUBLIC AND PRIVATE SALE.

TUESDAY, Jan. 18,

At 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway.

PEREMPTORY SALE OF THIRTY-FOUR VALUABLE LOTS IN THE NINETEENTH WARD, IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, ON 1ST-AV., 48TH AND 49TH STS., IN THE IMMEDIATE VICINITY OF BEEKMAN HILL PROPERTY.

1ST-AV.—9 lots, east side 48th-st. to 49th-st., comprising the whole front.

48TH-ST.—12 lots north side of 48th-st., commencing 100 feet east of 1st-av.

49TH-ST.—12 lots south side of 49th-st., commencing 100 feet east of 1st-av.

Sale positive to the highest bidder. Sixty per cent. of the purchase money may remain on bond and mortgage if desired. Maps and particulars at the office of the auctioneers, No. 36 Broadway.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.

SALE IN PARTITION, BY ORDER OF THE SUPREME COURT, OF VALUABLE BUSINESS PROPERTY ON 6TH-AV., BROOME AND WOOSTER STS.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction on TUESDAY, Jan. 18, 1870, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, N. Y., under the direction of Charles H. Van Brunt, Esq., Referee:

6TH-AV.—The valuable plot of ground, with buildings, known as Nos. 188 and 190, being together about 52.1x85 feet.

BROOME AND WOOSTER STS. (southwest corner)—Lot, with frame buildings, known as No. 85 Wooster-st. and Nos. 485 and 487 Broome-st.; size, 18.4x75 feet.

WOOSTER-ST.—Valuable lot, with buildings, No. 167 Wooster-st., near Houston-st. 25x100 feet.

Sixty per cent. may remain on bond and mortgage. Maps at the auctioneers' office, No. 3 Pine-st., N. Y.

A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

PARTITION SALE OF GRAND BOULEVARD LOTS.

A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO. will sell at auction, on TUESDAY, Jan. 25, 1870, at 12 M., at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway,

11TH-AV., BOULEVARD AND BLOOMINGDALE ROAD.—8 lots on the Grand Boulevard, commencing at corner of 103d-st., [illegible] and extending to the centre of Bloomingdale Road, varying in depth from 82.0 to 130 feet. All assessments paid. Sixty per cent. on mortgage. Maps at No. 77 Cedar-st.

A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., Auctioneers.

THURSDAY, JAN. 20, AT 12 M., AT the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, BY ORDER OF "NEW-YORK PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL PUBLIC SCHOOL."

Forty-nine leases of very desirable building lots on 79th and 80th sts., between 1st and 2d avs. Particulars hereafter.

FINANCIAL.

GOLD INVESTMENTS.

BANKING HOUSE OF

HENRY CLEWS & CO.,

NO. 32 WALL-ST.

We offer upon favorable terms the following gold-bearing loans:

SEVEN PER CENT.

GOLD BONDS AT 95.

FREE OF GOVERNMENT TAX,

ISSUED BY THE

Burlington, Cedar Rapids and Minnesota Railroad Company,

FIRST MORTGAGE AND CONVERTIBLE, AND PROTECTED BY A LIBERAL SINKING FUND. INTEREST PAYABLE IN COIN AT NEW-YORK OR LONDON. PRINCIPAL PAYABLE IN COIN IN FIFTY YEARS.

These Bonds at present price yield over 80 per cent. more interest than United States 5-20s, while the security is an equally safe investment.

These Bonds are only issued upon each section of the road as fast as the same is completed and in successful operation. Over two and a half millions of dollars have been expended on the road. Eighty-three miles are nearly completed and equipped, and already show large earnings; and the remainder of the line is rapidly progressing towards completion.

The State of Iowa, through which this road runs, is one of the richest agricultural sections in America. Its large population, extending with surprising rapidity, and its immense yield of grain, pork, wool and all other agricultural products, create a pressing demand for the construction of this road, which affords the best possible guarantee for the bondholders, especially as the line runs through the wealthiest and most thickly-populated section of the State.

The road also runs through the rich and growing State of Minnesota. Reference to the map of the United States will show that it traverses the most enterprising and growing portion of the West, and forms one of the great trunk lines in direct communication with New-York, Chicago and St. Louis, being to the latter city 90 miles nearer from Northern Iowa, and all portions of the State of Minnesota than by any other road now built or projected, and also the nearest route from Central and Southern Iowa.

The road is opened for local traffic as rapidly as constructed, and thus RECEIVES EARNINGS ON ITS COMPLETED SECTIONS SUFFICIENT TO PAY THE INTEREST UPON ITS BONDS BEFORE THE ROAD IS FINISHED. The buyer of these Bonds is, therefore, guaranteed, by a great business already in existence on the route of the road, as well as by now current earnings, and has not to risk any of the contingencies which always attend the opening of roads into new and unsettled country.

A limited quantity only of these Bonds are now offered at 95.

EIGHT PER CENT. GOLD BONDS OF THE SELMA, MARION AND MEMPHIS RAILROAD COMPANY, INDORSED BY THE STATE OF ALABAMA.

These Bonds are payable, principal and interest, in coin, and are a FIRST MORTGAGE of $16,000 per mile upon FINISHED AND COMPLETED ROAD, being issuable upon each section only when completed.

SIX PER CENT. GOLD BONDS OF THE BRUNSWICK AND ALBANY RAILROAD COMPANY OF GEORGIA.

PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST PAYABLE in GOLD; GUARANTEED by the STATE OF GEORGIA; RUN FORTY YEARS; are a FIRST MORTGAGE of $15,000 per mile of constructed road, and are issued only as the road is fully completed and accepted by the State.

After a thorough investigation of the above enterprises, we recommend these bonds as first-class investments, affording absolute safety and paying an unusually liberal rate of interest. All marketable securities at their full price received in payment.

HENRY CLEWS & CO., Bankers, No. 32 Wall-st.

ROME.

DITTA, FREEBORN & CO.

English and American Banking House, established in 1824, have lately joined in partnership with ARTHUR J. DANYELL, Esq., late Captain H. M. Thirty-first Regiment, and have removed their office from via Condotti to the next crossing street, Bocca di Leone, No. 79 Palazzo Torlonia, opposite the Hotel d'Angleterre. Travelers will find ample accommodation, with American and English newspapers.

Letters and parcels received and forwarded at the most moderate terms in all transactions.

OFFICE OF THE GARDNER MANUFACTURING COMPANY, NO. 110 BOWERY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 10, 1870.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of the Gardner Manufacturing Company will be held at the office of the Company, on WEDNESDAY, Jan. 19, 1870, at 2 P. M., for the purpose of electing a Board of Trustees, to serve for the ensuing year. Respectfully, JOHN BOWMAN, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE HUMBOLDT FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NO. 149 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 12, 1870.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF this Company have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent., free of Government tax, payable on demand. A. WILEY, Jr., Secretary.

INTEREST ON CITY STOCKS.—THE interest on the bonds and stocks of the Corporation of the City of New-York due Feb. 1, 1870, will be paid on that day by Peter B. Sweeny, Esq., Chamberlain of the City, at his office in the New Court House. The transfer books will be closed TUESDAY, Jan. 4, 1870. RICHARD B. CONNOLLY, Comptroller. DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, Dec. 30, 1869.

BOWERY NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Jan. 5, 1870.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this bank will be held at the banking house, No. 62 Bowery, on TUESDAY, the 18th inst., between the hours of 12 M. and 1 o'clock P. M. [illegible]

FINANCIAL.

EIGHT PER CENT.
BONDS

OF THE COUNTIES OF GRUNDY AND MERCER,

STATE OF MISSOURI.

INTEREST PAYABLE JANUARY AND JULY, IN NEW-YORK, AT

NATIONAL BANK OF COMMERCE.

TWO HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS HAS BEEN ISSUED BY EACH COUNTY, AND CONSTITUTES THEIR ENTIRE INDEBTEDNESS. WE ARE AUTHORIZED TO OFFER THE REMAINDER OF THESE BONDS AT 70 AND ACCRUED INTEREST. WE BELIEVE THEM TO BE THE CHEAPEST FIRST-CLASS SECURITY ON THE MARKET.

FURTHER PARTICULARS FURNISHED BY APPLICATION AT OUR OFFICE.

JOHNSON & DAY,

BANKERS,

NO. 60 BROADWAY.

VERMILYE & CO.
BANKERS,

16 and 18 Nassau-st., New-York.

DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES AND IN GOLD AND GOLD COUPONS.

CLOSING PRICES.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 13, 1870—3 P. M.

	Buy	Sell.		Buy	Sell.
Registered, 1881	117⅞	118	5-20 Coupon, '67	114⅛	114⅜
Coupon, 1881	117⅞	118	5-20 Coupon, '68	114⅛	114⅜
5-20 Regis, 1862	115⅞	115⅛	10-40 Regis	111⅞	112
5-20 Coupon, '62	115⅝	115⅞	10-40 Coupon	112⅜	112⅝
5-20 Coupon, '64	115⅜	115⅝	Gold	121⅜	121½
5-20 Coupon, '65	115⅜	115⅝	U. S. Cur. Pac.	109⅜	110
5-20 Coupon, '65, Jan. and July	114⅛	114⅜			

BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD, MAKING LIBERAL ADVANCES. INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

EIGHT PER CENT. GOLD

FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS

OF THE ISSUE OF

$1,500,000

BY THE

ST. JOSEPH AND DENVER CITY R. R. CO.,

in denominations of $1,000 and $500, coupon or registered, with interest at Eight per cent. per annum, payable 15th February and August, in Gold, free of United States taxes, in New-York or Europe. The bonds have thirty years to run, payable in New-York in Gold. Trustees, Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, of New-York. The mortgage which secures these bonds is at the rate of $13,500 per mile, covers a completed road for every bond issued, and is a first and only mortgage. This line connecting St. Joseph with Fort Kearney will make a short and through route to California.

The Company have a Capital Stock of ... $[illegible]
And a Grant of Land from Congress of 1,600,000 acres, valued at the lowest estimate at ... 4,000,000
First Mortgage Bonds ... 1,500,000
Total ... $[illegible]

Length of road, 271 miles; price 97½ and accrued interest. Can be obtained from the undersigned. Also pamphlets, maps and information relating thereto. These bonds being so well secured and yielding a large income, are desirable to parties seeking safe and lucrative investments.

W. P. CONVERSE & CO., Gen'l Agents, No. 54 Pine-st., New-York. TANNER & CO., Fiscal Agents, No. 49 Wall-st., New-York.

FIRST-CLASS SECURITIES.

TANNER & CO.,

BANKERS,

NO. 49 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK,

have for sale a line of Investment Securities of the highest order. Among them,

8 Per Cent. First Mortgage Gold Bonds St. Louis and St. Joseph R. R. Co., May and November.
8 Per Cent. First Mortgage Gold Bonds St. Joseph and Denver City R. R. Co., February and August.
10 Per Cent. Bonds of Marion County, Missouri, May and November.
10 Per Cent. Bonds of Monroe County, Missouri, January and July.

All of which we can recommend with the utmost confidence. TANNER & CO., No. 49 Wall-st., New-York.

A SEVEN PER CENT. GOLD LOAN.

$6,500,000.

The Kansas Pacific Railway, now in successful operation from Kansas City to Sheridan, proposes to build an extension to Denver, Colorado. The Government has granted Three Million of Acres of the finest lands in Kansas and Colorado, which are mortgaged for the security of a loan of

$6,500,000.

This loan is secured in the most effectual manner. It represents a road in profitable operation, and will open the trade of the Rocky Mountain country, and connect it with the great markets of the East. It is considered to be one of the best loans in the market, EVEN BETTER IN SOME RESPECTS THAN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

The loan has thirty years to run, principal and interest payable in gold, semi-annually, Seven per Cent.

The coupons will be payable semi-annually in either Frankfort, London or New-York, and will be free from Government taxation. The bonds for the present are sold in currency at 96, with accrued interest. Circulars, maps and pamphlets sent on application.

DABNEY, MORGAN & CO., NO. 53 EXCHANGE-PLACE, N. Y.
M. K. JESUP & COMP'Y, NO. 12 PINE-ST., N. Y.

NATIONAL BROADWAY BANK, NEW-YORK, Jan. 12, 1870.

AT THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR Directors of this bank, held on the 11th inst., the following-named gentlemen were duly elected, viz.:

FRANCIS A. PALMER, JOSEPH BUDD, JOHN S. HARRIS, WILLIAM A. HALL, HELMUS M. WELLS, HENRY L. HOGUET, FRANCIS P. SCHOALS, WARREN HARRIOT, GEORGE W. PLATT, JONA W. ALLEN, JOHN R. LAWRENCE, NAHUM SULLIVAN, GEORGE C. PETERS, PETER B. SWEENY, FRANCIS P. FURNALD, ANDREW MILLS, CHAS. BURKHALTER, and WILLIAM A. DARLING, CORNELIUS L. EVERITT, CHARLES JOHNSON were elected Inspectors of the next succeeding election.

At a meeting of the Board subsequently held FRANCIS A. PALMER, Esq., was unanimously reelected President, and CHARLES BURKHALTER, Esq., Vice-President. J. L. EVERITT, Cashier.

NATIONAL SHOE AND LEATHER BANK, NEW-YORK, Jan. 11, 1870.

AT THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Stockholders of this bank, held this day, the following-named gentlemen were elected Directors for the ensuing year:

A. V. STOUT, SAMUEL HOLMES, R. F. BEEKMAN, G. S. MOULTON, THOMAS CARLTON, W. W. HUNTINGTON, J. R. DICKINSON, WM. SULZBACHER, MATTHEW BIRD, SAMUEL W. BASS, H. T. PORTER, E. R. SUTTON, JAMES L. STEWART, CHARLES SPEAR, CHARLES S. BAYLIS.

At a subsequent meeting of the Directors, A. V. STOUT was reelected President, and H. T. PORTER Vice-President, both unanimously. J. M. CRANE, Cashier.

THE CENTRAL NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, NEW-YORK, Jan. 11, 1870.

AT THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR nine Directors of this bank, held this day at the banking rooms, the following-named gentlemen were reelected Directors for the ensuing year:

WM. A. WHEELOCK, HORACE B. CLAFLIN, HENRY A. SMYTHE, CHAS. G. LANDON, FRANCIS SKIDDY, SIMON BERNHEIMER, FRED. W. COGGILL, NATHAN A. BALDWIN, ROBERT H. BERDELL.

At a subsequent meeting of the Board, held this day, Mr. WILLIAM A. WHEELOCK was unanimously reelected President, and Mr. FRANCIS SKIDDY was unanimously reelected Vice-President for the ensuing year. C. F. COLES, Cashier.

ECLECTIC LIFE INSURANCE CO., NO. 187 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 5, 1870.

ELECTION.—AN ELECTION FOR THIRTEEN Directors of the Eclectic Life Insurance Company will be held at the office of the Company on WEDNESDAY, 19th of January, 1870, between the hours of 12 and 1 o'clock. G. DE MACARTY, Secretary.

SOUTH GEORGIA AND FLORIDA RAILROAD COMPANY'S First Mortgage Seven Per Cent Bonds, indorsed by the State of Georgia, and both principal and interest guaranteed by the Atlantic and Gulf Railroad Company, by which the former Road has been leased.

It is fifty-eight miles in length, and the entire issue of the bonds is but $500,000. For sale by M. K. JESUP & CO., No. 12 Pine-st.

MR. EDWARD K. GOODNOW HAS been empowered to sign for our firm by procuration. M. K. JESUP & CO. NEW-YORK, Jan. 11, 1870. No. 12 Pine-st.

BANK STOCK FOR SALE.—FIFTY thousand dollars of the Union-square National Bank stock, in sums to suit, below par. Apply to [illegible]

FINANCIAL.

THE

FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS

OF THE

Chicago, Danville and Vincennes RAILROAD.

Total amount to be issued ... $2,500,000
Capital Stock paid in ... 2,100,000
Estimated Cost of Road (10 miles) ... 4,500,000
Estimated Earnings per annum ... 2,000,300
Net Earnings per annum ... 879,760
Interest on the Loan per annum ... 175,000
Amount of Bonds per mile of Road ... 18,000
Amount of Interest per mile ... 1,260
Amount of Net Earnings per mile ... 6,354

The Bonds follow the completion of the Road—have the Union Trust Company of New-York as their Official Register and Transfer Agent—and are sold at present at 90 and accrued interest.

They bear examination and comparison better, it is believed, than any other new bonds before the public, in the fixed and unchangeable elements of *Safety, Security, and Profit*.

They bear good interest—Seven per cent. Gold for forty years—and are secured by a *Sinking Fund*, and First Mortgage upon the road, its outfit, and *all* Income, the Franchises, and all present and future acquired property of the Company.

They depend upon no new or half-settled territory for business to pay their interest, but upon an old, well-settled, and productive country;—assuming that a railroad built through the heart of such a region offers better security for both *Interest* and *Principal* than a road to be built through the most highly-extolled wilderness or sparsely-settled territory.

This Railroad possesses special advantages, in running into and out of the City of Chicago, an important Railroad and Commercial Centre; in running through a line of villages and old farming settlements in the richest portion of the State of Illinois; in running near to deposits of Iron Ore of great extent and value, and over broad fields of the best coal in the State—which mining interests are its monopoly. And besides the local and other business thus assured, there will be attracted to this road the considerable traffic already springing up "From the Lakes to the Gulf," as with its Southern Connections it forms a Trunk Line 40 miles shorter than any other route from Chicago to Nashville.

These Bonds are therefore based upon a Realty and a Business that a few years must inevitably double—and competent judges say treble—in value.

Governments selling while the price is high, pay well if put into these Bonds, and Trust or Estate Funds can be put into NOTHING BETTER.

Pamphlets, with Maps, &c., on hand for distribution. Bonds may be had directly of us, or of our advertised Agents.

W. BAILEY LANG & CO., Merchants, NO. 54 CLIFF-ST., NEW-YORK. Agents for the sale of the Bonds.

FOR SALE,

TEN PER CENT. CITY AND TOWN BONDS IN STATE OF ILLINOIS, AUTHORIZED BY THE LEGISLATURE AND CONFIRMED BY A LARGE VOTE OF THE PEOPLE AT ELECTIONS HELD FOR THAT PURPOSE.

THESE BONDS BEAR TEN PER CENT. INTEREST, THE LEGAL RATE OF THAT STATE, ARE A FIRST-CLASS SECURITY OF UNDOUBTED CHARACTER, AND OFFERED AT PRESENT BELOW PAR.

Real valuation of property ... $2,196,000
Whole indebtedness of townsecaly[illegible] ... 200,000

Government securities received in exchange, allowing best market prices, and bonds bought sent by express, free of charge.

Trustees, executors of estates, capitalists and others seeking profitable investments, are purchasing this loan.

ALSO, NEW-YORK CITY RAILROAD STOCKS AND BONDS, Insurance, Bank and Gaslight Stocks, and a large variety of other securities, paying good rate of interest and dividends, for investments at low rates. For sale by ALBERT H. NICOLAY, STOCK BROKER AND AUCTIONEER, NO. 43 PINE-ST.

SOUTHERN CENTRAL
RAILROAD
OF NEW-YORK.
FIRST MORTGAGE

THIRTY-YEAR SEVEN PER CENT. CONVERTIBLE SINKING FUND BONDS.

FOR SALE BY

VERMILYE & CO.,

BANKERS,

NOS. 16 AND 18 NASSAU-ST., NEW-YORK.

DREXEL, WINTHROP & CO., NO. 18 WALL-ST. Issue letters of credit for TRAVELERS, Available in all the principal cities of Europe, through DREXEL, HARJES & CO., NO. 3 RUE SCRIBE, PARIS.

BOWLES BROTHERS & CO., BANKERS, Paris, No. 12 Rue de la Paix; New-York, No. 19 William-st.; Boston, No. 76 State-st. Issue bills on Paris and the Union Bank of London in sums to suit; also circular letters of credit for travelers, available throughout the world. Letters to their care for travelers registered on receipt and delivery. Agents for the Times in Europe.

LEONARD, SHELDON & FOSTER, BANKERS, No. 10 Wall-st. Orders for the purchase, sale and negotiation of STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD promptly executed. LEONARD, SHELDON & FOSTER.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO., NO. 59 WALL-ST., issue COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

THE FOLLOWING NOTICE HAS been sent to the President of the Stock Exchange by the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company: PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 13, 1869.

To the President of the Stock Exchange, New-York:

SIR: To comply with the third article of your by-laws, I hereby give you notice of our intention to issue $4,000,000 of convertible seven per cent. bonds, free of taxes, which we have negotiated at par, without commissions. One-half of said bonds are convertible at any time after their issue, and the other half after Jan. 1, 1872.

The purchasers are required to take the bonds as follows, viz.:

1,000,000 January, 1870. } Convertible after issue.
1,000,000 July 15, 1870.
1,000,000 Jan. 15, 1871. } Convertible after Jan. 1 1872.
1,000,000 in 1871 and 1872, as required, on 60 days' notice.

The object of this issue of bonds is to provide the means to complete several branch roads in course of construction, to provide additional rolling stock and the necessary consequent enlargement of workshops, wharves for the shipment of coal, new engine houses, sidings, &c.

I believe the foregoing information is in strict conformity with your by-laws. Very respectfully, (Signed) FRANKLIN B. GOWEN, President.

OFFICE OF THE EAGLE FIRE COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 12, 1870.

AT THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR Directors of this Company, held on the 11th inst., the following gentlemen were elected:

JAMES N. COBB, PHILIP M. LYDIG, JOHN Q. JONES, FELIX INGOLDSBY, WM. H. ASPINWALL, DANIEL E. FEARING, ROBERT RAY, JOSEPH SAMPSON, ROBERT L. KENNEDY, GEORGE A. JONES, SANFORD COBB, WILLIAM H. GUION, JAMES A. ROOSEVELT.

At a subsequent meeting of the Board SANFORD COBB was unanimously reelected President. A. J. CLINTON, Secretary.

OFFICE OF CONSOLIDATION COAL CO. OF MD., No. 71 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 6, 1870.

IN CONFORMITY TO THE CHARTER the annual meeting of the Stockholders for the election of President and Directors, and for the transaction of other business, will be held at noon on Wednesday, the 19th of January, 1870, at the office of the Company, No. 71 Broadway, in the City of New-York, and for the purpose of such election the polls will be kept open for one hour. The transfer books will be closed on Jan. 10, and remain so until after the election. JAMES S. MACKIE, Vice-President.

UNION TRUST COMPANY OF NEW-YORK, No. 73 BROADWAY, CORNER OF RECTOR-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 7, 1870.

AN ELECTION FOR TEN TRUSTEES of the Union Trust Company of New-York, of the second class, will be held at the office of the Company, No. 73 Broadway, on TUESDAY, Jan. 18, 1870, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M. C. T. CARLTON, Secretary.

WANTED—$1,000 CONFEDERATE Coupon Bonds at $1 each. Address Post Office Box No. 1,[illegible], New-York.

FINANCIAL.

OFFICE OF THE

GREAT WESTERN (MARINE)
INSURANCE COMPANY,

NEW-YORK, Jan. 12, 1870.

In conformity with the legal requirements, the Company makes the following statement:

Gross premiums received to Dec. 31, 1869 ... $1,902,[illegible]
Premiums marked off as earned from Jan. 1 to Dec. 31, 1869 ... $1,[illegible]
Interest received to same date ... 84,[illegible]
Total ... $1,757,[illegible]
Losses paid, less salvages ... $[illegible]
Return premiums, expenses and commissions ... 273,[illegible]
Reinsurance and taxes ... [illegible]

The Company has the following assets:

Cash in bank and in England ... $[illegible]
Government bonds, demand and bond and mortgage loans ... [illegible]
Real estate, bank and railroad stocks and bonds ... [illegible]
Bills receivable and premiums due ... [illegible]
Reinsurance, salvage and sundry accounts ... [illegible]
Total ... $[illegible]

By order of the Board of Directors the Company has declared a dividend to the stockholders of SIX PER CENT., payable on and after the 15th inst., until which time the transfer books will remain closed.

DIRECTORS.

WM. C. PICKERSGILL, RICHARD LATHERS, WM. H. GUION, JOHN R. GARDNER, SAM'L D. BABCOCK, H. F. SPAULDING, JAMES M. BROWN, WILSON G. HUNT, N. CHANDLER, J. B. JOHNSTON, WM. M. EVARTS, GEO. W. SEE, JOHN ALLEN, ROBERT SPEDDING, THOMAS SLOCOMB, GEO. W. HENNINGS, W. BUTLER DUNCAN, CHAS. LULING, JOHN J. CRANE, JOHN L. ASPINWALL, CHAS. G. LANDON, J. DE NEUFVILLE, M. A. SORCHAN, HENRY M. TABER, C. C. BALDWIN, NATH'L B. WEED, FRANK PHELPS, FRED. SCHUCHARDT, JAMES T. SOUTTER, GEO. WESTFELDT, WILLIAM PATRICK.

JOHN A. PARKER, President.
ALEX'R MACKAY, Vice-President.
W. T. LOCKWOOD, Secretary.

MACOUPIN COUNTY
10 PER CENT. BONDS.

HOWES & MACY, BANKERS, NO. 30 WALL-ST.,

Offer for sale at par and accrued interest Bonds of Macoupin County, Ill., issued for the building of a court house, bearing interest at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum, (being the lawful rate of the State of Illinois.)

COUPONS PAYABLE SEMI-ANNUALLY, ON THE 1ST OF APRIL AND OCTOBER IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.

These bonds are regarded as first-class in every respect, and very desirable for investors.

EAST RIVER NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Jan. 11, 1870.

AT THE ANNUAL ELECTION HELD this day at No. 682 Broadway, the following-named persons were duly elected Directors for the ensuing year:

DAVID BANKS, CHARLES JENKINS, CHARLES COOPER, WILLIAM PHELPS, JOSEPH ROGERS, JOHN MORRISON, DAVID BANKS, Jr., CHARLES BANKS, AMOS WOODRUFF, A. WOODRUFF BROWN, A. D. PORTER, WILLIAM H. HUME, HENRY A. KERR, LOUIS C. GUEUTAL, JOHN H. KEYSER.

At a subsequent meeting of the Board of Directors CHARLES JENKINS was unanimously reelected President. E. E. NEWELL, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE WILKES BARRE COAL AND IRON COMPANY, NO. 39 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 3, 1870.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of the Wilkes Barre Coal and Iron Company, for the election of Directors and transaction of such other business as may be presented, will be held at the office of the Company at Wilkes Barre, Penn., on WEDNESDAY, Jan. 26, at 11 o'clock A. M. The polls will close at 1 o'clock P. M. Transfer books will be closed from the 15th to the 27th inst., both days inclusive. By order, C. M. WILLIAMS, Secretary pro tem.

THE CHATHAM NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Jan. 12, 1870.

AT AN ELECTION HELD ON TUESDAY, 11th inst., the following-named gentlemen were duly elected Directors for the ensuing year, viz.:

NATH'L HAYDEN, CHARLES SANDFORD, GEORGE C. COLLINS, JOHN H. SHERWOOD, JOSEPH M. COOPER, THOS. WOODWARD, THOS. DAVENPORT, SAMUEL R. PLATT, JOHN B. DUNHAM, H. B. LOOMIS, BENJ. W. MERRIAM, CHARLES HAUSELT, CHAS. J. SHEPARD, GEORGE FARMER, HENRY W. BELCHER.

And at a meeting of the Board this day NATHANIEL HAYDEN and JOSEPH M. COOPER were severally unanimously reelected President and Vice-President. O. H. SCHREINER, Cashier.

OFFICE OF WELLS, FARGO & COMPANY, NO. 84 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Dec. 8, 1869.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT the transfer books of Wells, Fargo & Company will be closed on the 10th day of January, 1870, at 3 o'clock P. M., to enable the Company to ascertain who are owners of the stock of the old Ten Million Capital. The owners of that stock will be entitled to participate in the distribution of assets provided for by the agreement with the Pacific Express Company.

The transfer books will be opened on the 22d day of January, at 10 o'clock A. M., after which time the $5,000,000 new stock will be delivered.

Notice is also given that the transfer books of this Company will be closed on the 25th day of January, 1870, at 3 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of holding the annual election for Directors of the Company. The books will be reopened on the 7th day of February, at 10 o'clock A. M. GEORGE K. OTIS, Secretary.

BROADWAY INSURANCE COMPANY, Jan. 8, 1870.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Company will be held at its office, No. 156 Broadway, on WEDNESDAY, Jan. 19, 1870, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 o'clock P. M. JOHN WRAY, Secretary.

DIVIDENDS.

THIRTY-FOURTH DIVIDEND.

Cash Capital, $200,000. Net Cash Surplus, $[illegible]

ASTOR FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NO. 16 WALL-ST., Jan. 12, 1870.

A Semi-annual Dividend of Eight (8) per Cent., free of all taxes, is this day declared, payable Feb. 1 next. JAMES YERRANCE, Secretary.

TENTH DIVIDEND.

OFFICE OF THE AMERICAN EXCHANGE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 4, 1870.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Six per Cent., free of tax, payable on demand. WM. RAYNOR, Secretary.

LAKE SHORE AND MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILWAY COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Dec. 17, 1869.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—THE DIRECTORS of this Company have THIS DAY declared a Dividend of Four per Cent., payable, free of Government tax, on the 1st day of February next, at the office of the Union Trust Company of New-York.

The transfer books will be closed on the 30th day of December inst., at the office of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company of New-York, and be closed on the 16th day of January, at the close of business, and be reopened on the 2d day of February next. JAMES H. BANKER, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE TRADESMEN'S FIRE INSURANCE CO., NO. 198 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 4, 1870.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE (this day) declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Seven (7) per Cent., free from Government tax, payable on and after the 10th inst. T. Y. BROWN, Secretary.

FIREMAN'S TRUST INSURANCE CO. OF BROOKLYN, OFFICES NO. 38 COURT-ST., BROOKLYN, NO. 69 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, BROOKLYN, Jan. 10, 1870.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent., free of Government tax, payable on demand. O. D. MILDEBERGER, Secretary.

OFFICE GREAT WESTERN (MARINE) INSURANCE COMPANY, NO. 35 WILLIAM-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 3, 1870.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a cash Dividend of Six (6) per Cent. on the capital stock of this Company, (free of tax,) payable on and after the 15th inst., until which time the transfer books will remain closed. WM. T. LOCKWOOD, Secretary.

UNION TRUST COMPANY OF NEW-YORK, No. 73 BROADWAY, CORNER OF RECTOR-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 11, 1870.

THE UNION TRUST COMPANY OF New-York have declared a Dividend of Five per Cent., free from Government tax, payable on demand. C. T. CARLTON, Secretary.

THE CONTINENTAL INSURANCE Company has this day declared a semi-annual Dividend of Eight per Cent., upon its capital, payable to its stockholders or to their legal representatives, on demand. CYRUS PECK, Secretary. NEW-YORK, Jan. 11, 1870.

YONKERS AND NEW-YORK FIRE INSURANCE CO., HOWARD BUILDING, NO. 176 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 3, 1870.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND of FIVE (5) PER CENT., free of tax, payable on demand. JOHN W. MURRAY, Secretary.

OFFICE OF RELIEF FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NO. 149 BROADWAY, Jan. 3, 1870.

TWENTY-FIFTH DIVIDEND.—THE Board of Directors have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Six per Cent., free of Government tax, payable on demand. W. E. CRARY, Secretary.

OFFICE LORILLARD FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NO. 152 BROADWAY.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent., free of Government tax, payable on demand. JOHN C. MILLS, Secretary. NEW-YORK, Jan. 13, 1870.

BANK OF KENTUCKY.—DIVIDEND—The Bank of Kentucky has declared a semi-annual Dividend of FOUR PER CENT., free from Government tax, payable to the New-York stockholders at the Bank of America, on demand.

DIVIDENDS.

HOME

INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK. Office, No. 135 Broadway.

CASH CAPITAL ... $2,500,000 00
ASSETS, 1st January, 1870 ... 4,[illegible]
LIABILITIES ... 1[illegible]

A Dividend of Five per Cent. has been declared this day, payable on demand, free of Government tax. J. H. WASHBURN, Secretary. Jan. 11, 1870.

EIGHTY-THIRD DIVIDEND.

OFFICE OF THE NORTH AMERICAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 192 Broadway, New-York.

Cash capital ... $500,000 00
Surplus, Jan. 1, 1870 ... [illegible]

The Board of Directors of this Company have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent., free of Government tax, payable on demand. F. H. CARTER, Secretary. NEW-YORK, Jan. 4, 1870.

THIRTY-SECOND DIVIDEND.

OFFICE OF THE IRVING FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 10, 1870.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Seven per Cent. and the Government tax, payable on demand. JAMES M. WILSON, Secretary.

THREE-FOURTHS OF THE PROFITS DIVIDED TO HOLDERS OF PARTICIPATING POLICIES.

CITIZENS' INSURANCE COMPANY, NO. 156 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK. CASH CAPITAL ... $300,000 00. ASSETS, JAN. 1, 1870 ... $[illegible]

JANUARY 3, 1870.

The Directors have this day declared a dividend of THIRTY PER CENT., free of Government tax, payable on demand.

And have further ordered that certificates for FIFTY PER CENT. (being UNDIVIDED PROFITS,) be issued to the stockholders, bearing interest at the rate of seven per cent. per annum, free of Government tax.

This Company having divided to its stockholders FIVE HUNDRED AND SIX PER CENT. in the past twenty-one years, now issue policies entitling the holder to PARTICIPATE IN THE PROFITS. JAMES M. McLEAN, President. EDWARD A. WALTON, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE ASIATIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NO. 187 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 12, 1870.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a Dividend of Five (5) per Cent., free of Government tax, payable on and after the 17th inst. CHARLES D. HARTSHORNE, Secretary.

PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD COMPANY, OFFICE NO. 227 SOUTH 4TH-ST., PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 22, 1869.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.

The transfer books of this Company will be closed on FRIDAY, the 31st inst., and reopened on TUESDAY, Jan. 11, 1870.

A Dividend of Five per Cent. has been declared on the preferred and common stock, clear of national and State taxes, payable in cash on and after Jan. 17, 1870, to the holders thereof, as they shall stand registered on the books of the Company on the 31st inst.

All payable at this office. All orders for dividends must be witnessed and stamped. S. BRADFORD, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF MERCHANTS' INSURANCE COMPANY, NO. 149 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 10, 1870.

DIVIDEND.

Gross assets Jan. 1, 1870 ... $[illegible]
Cash capital ... 200,000 00
Surplus ... 240,[illegible]
Unpaid losses ... 3,000 00

The usual Semi-Annual Dividend of Ten (10) per Cent. is now payable on demand free of Government tax. J. L. DOUGLASS, Secretary.

PHENIX INSURANCE COMPANY, BROOKLYN, Jan. 11, 1870.

Stockholders are hereby notified that a SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF FIVE (5) PER CENT., free from Government tax, has this day been declared, payable on demand, at their OFFICE IN NEW-YORK, NO. 172 BROADWAY, corner of Cortlandt-st. PHILANDER SHAW, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE HOWARD INSURANCE COMPANY, NO. 66 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 3, 1870.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Six Per Cent. (free from Government tax,) payable on and after the 10th inst. THEODORE KEELER, Secretary.

THIRTY-FIRST DIVIDEND.

OFFICE OF MERCANTILE FIRE INSURANCE CO., NEW-YORK, Jan. 3, 1870.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual Dividend of Five (5) per Cent., free of Government tax, payable on demand. W. A. ANDERSON, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE LAMAR FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NO. 50 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 12, 1870.

TWENTY-FIFTH DIVIDEND.

A Semi-annual Dividend of Seven (7) per Cent., free of tax, has been declared by this Company, payable on demand. WILLIAM R. MACDIARMID, Secretary.

CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS, CINCINNATI AND INDIANAPOLIS RAILWAY COMPANY, CLEVELAND, Ohio, Jan. 12, 1870.

A DIVIDEND OF THREE AND A half per cent. has been declared by this Company, payable on and after Feb. 1 next, free of United States tax. New-York stockholders will be paid at the office of the United States Trust Company, No. 40 Wall-st. The transfer books will be closed from the evening of 15th inst. until Feb. 2. By order of the Board of Directors. GEO. H. RUSSELL, Treasurer.

ESTABLISHED 1827. KNICKERBOCKER FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK, OFFICE NO. 94 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1870.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared the usual semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent., also an extra Dividend of Five per Cent., both free from Government tax, payable on and after Jan. 10, 1870. The transfer books will be closed from this date until the 10th inst. JOSEPH L. TOWNSEND, Secretary.

SEVENTH DIVIDEND.

STAR FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, Jan. 4, 1870.

The Board of Directors of this Company have this day declared a semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent. (5) free from Government tax, payable on demand at their office, No. 96 Broadway, New-York. JAMES M. HODGES, Secretary.

ROCKFORD, ROCK ISLAND AND ST. LOUIS RAILROAD COMPANY, TREASURER'S OFFICE, NO. 12 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 8, 1869.

THE COUPONS FROM THE BONDS of the Rockford, Rock Island and St. Louis Railroad Company maturing Feb. 1, 1870, will be paid on and after that day at the office of the Company, No. 12 Wall-st.

Holders willing to make a rebate of 6 per cent. per annum will be paid on demand from this date. H. H. BOODY, Treasurer.

THE HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD COMPANY, TREASURER'S OFFICE, NO. 470 WEST 30TH-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 7, 1870.

PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST DUE on First Mortgage Bonds of this Company, will be paid at this office on Feb. 1, 1870, after which date interest will cease.

Transfer books will be closed on the 15th inst. C. C. CLARKE, Treasurer.

SAVANNAH BANK AND TRUST COMPANY, SAVANNAH, Ga., Jan. 3, 1870.

DIVIDEND NO. 1.—A SEMI-ANNUAL Dividend of Six per Cent., free of Government tax, will be paid to the stockholders on demand. New-York stockholders will receive their dividends at the Fourth National Bank in that City. EDMUND KETCHUM, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE PACIFIC FIRE INS. CO., NEW-YORK, Jan. 3, 1870. NO. 470 BROADWAY.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE declared a Dividend of Eight (8) per Cent. on the capital stock of this Company, free of Government tax, payable on the 8th inst. T. F. JEREMIAH, Secretary.

OFFICE OF EXCELSIOR FIRE INSURANCE CO., NO. 130 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 7, 1870.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent., free from Government tax, payable on demand. SAMUEL M. CRAFT, Secretary.

STATE OF ARKANSAS.—NOTICE IS hereby given that the Coupons of the Funded Debt Bonds of the State of Arkansas, falling due Jan. 1, 1870, will be paid on and after that date upon presentation at the American Exchange National Bank, New-York. HENRY PAGE, LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Dec. 16, 1869. State Treasurer.

DIVIDEND.—MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 6 Wall-st., (Bank of New-York building.)—This Company has this day declared a semi-annual Dividend of Eight per Cent., free from Government tax, payable on demand. JOHN M. TOMPKINS, Secretary. New-York, Jan. 7, 1870.

OFFICE EMPIRE CITY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 5, 1870.

THIRTY-SIXTH DIVIDEND.—THE Directors of this Company have declared a Dividend of Six per Cent., free of Government tax, payable on demand. WM. A. BURTIS, Jr., Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE COMMONWEALTH FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NO. 161 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 10, 1870.

A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT. (free from Government tax) has this day been declared, payable on demand. D. M. DOUGHTY, Secretary.

FARMERS' BANK OF KENTUCKY.—DIVIDEND.—The Farmers' Bank of Kentucky has declared a semi-annual Dividend of FOUR PER CENT., free from Government tax, payable to the New-York stockholders at the Bank of America, on demand.

STANDARD FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NO. 117 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 11, 1870.

A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF FIVE per Cent., and the Government tax, is payable on demand. WILLIAM M. ST. JOHN, Secretary.

THE COUPONS OF THE UNION Pacific Railroad Company, due Jan. 1, 1870, will be paid in gold at our office, on and after that date. MORTON, BLISS & CO., No. 30 Broad-st. NEW-YORK, Dec. 21, 1869.

COMMERCIAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NO. 157 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 6, 1870.

A DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT. and the Government tax has this day been declared by this Company, payable on demand. E. V. B. FOWLER, Secretary.

SAVINGS BANKS.

SEVEN PER CENT. INTEREST.

EAST RIVER SAVINGS INSTITUTION, No. 3 Chambers-st.

On and after MONDAY, the 17th day of January next, this institution will pay interest, at the rate of 7 per cent. per annum, on all sums which have remained on deposit for three or six months previous to the 1st day of January, 1870. Interest not called for will be credited as an original deposit.

Bank open daily from 10 to 3, and on Thursdays from 10 to 7.

WILLIAM H. SLOCUM, President. CHARLES A. WHITNEY, Secretary.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION, NO. 96 WARREN-ST.

1870 January interest. The usual semi-annual interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum on all sums from $1 to $5,000, which have remained on deposit for three or six months previous to Jan. 1, will be paid to depositors on and after Jan. 17, or if not drawn, will be credited to the account, and draw interest from Jan. 1 the same as a deposit. Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.

WALTER W. CONKLIN, President. VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION, NO. 96 WARREN-ST., NEW-YORK.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST allowed on all sums from $1 to $5,000. Deposits made on or before Jan. 20 will draw interest from Jan. 1. Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.

WALTER W. CONKLIN, President. VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

EXCELSIOR SAVINGS BANK.

No. 268 6th-av. (Booth's Building).

Open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS, from 5 to 8.

Money deposited on or before Jan. 15 will draw interest from Jan. 1, 1870.

SEVEN PER CENT. PER ANNUM.

A Semi-annual Dividend at the rate of Six per Cent. per annum will be paid on and after MONDAY, Jan. 10. WM. M. GILES, President. H. K. THURBER, HUGH MURRAY, ISAAC S. BARRETT, Secretary. Vice-Presidents.

N. B.—Drafts on all principal towns in Europe sold at the lowest rates of exchange.

MARKET SAVINGS BANK.

No. 82 Nassau-st., New-York.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST, (free of Government Tax.)

COMPUTED FROM THE 1ST OF EACH MONTH. OPEN DAILY, from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on MONDAYS and THURSDAYS, from 5 to 7 P. M.

Money deposited NOW will draw interest from Jan. 1. WM. VAN NAME, President. HENRY R. CONKLIN, Secretary.

ATLANTIC SAVINGS BANK.

Chatham-square and New Bowery.

SEVEN PER CENT. INTEREST.

On and after MONDAY, the 17th day of January next, this bank will pay a DIVIDEND on the deposits of the past three and six months at the rate of SEVEN PER CENT. per annum on ALL SUMS entitled thereto.

HARRISON HALL, President. JOSEPH P. COOPER, Secretary. CHAS. D. BAILEY, Treasurer.

N. B.—Money deposited now will draw interest from Jan. 1.

THE TRUSTEES OF THE SEAMEN'S Bank for Savings have ordered that interest (free of Government tax) be paid to depositors entitled thereto, for the six months ending Dec. 31, 1869, as follows:

On sums of five hundred dollars and under, at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum; and

On sums exceeding five hundred dollars, at the rate of FIVE PER CENT. per annum, payable on and after MONDAY, 17th inst.

The interest will be placed to the credit of depositors as principal. GEO. F. THOMAE, President. WILLIAM NELSON, Secretary. NEW-YORK, Jan. 4, 1870.

BROADWAY SAVINGS INSTITUTION.

No. 827 Broadway, entrance on Park-place.

DIVIDEND.—Interest on deposits entitled thereto for the six months ending Dec. 31, at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum on all sums of $5 and upward, will be paid on and after Monday, Jan. 17, 1870.

FRANCIS P. SCHOALS, President. WADE B. WORRALL, Sec. PETER CUMMING, Acct.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK.

Nos. 396 and 398 Canal-st., corner Laight-st.

SIX PER CENT. interest on $5 to $5,000.

Money deposited on or before Jan. 20 will bear interest from Jan. 1. ASSETS, $7,000,448 09.

N. J. HAINES, JOHN McLEAN, President. W. S. WHITLOCK, G. S. CHAPIN, Treasurer. Vice-Presidents. T. S. ARMOUR, Secretary.

THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS BANK.

Corner 3d-av. and 26th-st.

Open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings, from 6 to 8 o'clock.

Six per cent. interest paid on sums from $1 to $5,000. Money deposited before Jan. 20 will draw interest from Jan. 1.

THE BANK FOR SAVINGS, No. 67 BLEECKER-ST., Jan. 12, 1870.

THE TRUSTEES HAVE THIS DAY declared a Dividend or Interest, under the provisions of the by-laws, for the last six months, ending on the 31st of December, as follows:

At the rate of Five per Cent. per annum on all sums of five and under five hundred dollars, and of Four per Cent. on all sums amounting to five hundred dollars and upwards.

Also, an extra Dividend, being in addition and precisely equal in amount to the said half-yearly interest, or dividend, and calculated on the same principal.

This interest is carried at once to the credit of depositors as principal on the 1st inst., where it stands exactly as a deposit.

It will be entered on the pass books at any time when required, on and after the third Monday, being the 17th of this month. ROBERT LENOX KENNEDY, Secretary.

MUTUAL BENEFIT SAVINGS BANK, Sun Building, No. 166 Nassau-st., opposite City Hall.

The semi-annual interest at the rate of Six per Cent. per annum, free from Government tax, on all sums of $5 and upwards which shall have been on deposit for three or six months next previous to Jan. 1, 1870, will be paid on or before the 17th inst.; all interest not called for will be added as principal and compounded at the same rate.

Bank open daily from 10 to 3 o'clock, and on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday from 5 to 7.

CHARLES K. GRAHAM, President. A. L. PRITCHARD, RICHARD VOSS, } Vice-Presidents. G. H. BENEDICT, Secretary. THEO. W. MORRIS, Chairman Executive Committee.

METROPOLITAN SAVINGS BANK, Nos. 1 and 3 3d-av., N. Y., opposite Cooper Institute.—1870. JANUARY INTEREST.—The usual semi-annual interest at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum will be paid on all deposits entitled thereto on and after MONDAY, Jan. 10, or, if not withdrawn, will be added to the account, and draw interest from Jan. 1.

MONEY DEPOSITED on or before JAN. 20 will draw interest from the 1st of that month.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST allowed on all sums of $5 and upward. Deposits of $1 received.

ISAAC T. SMITH, President. T. W. LILLIE, Secretary.

GREENWICH SAVINGS BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 27, 1869.

INTEREST WILL BE PAID TO DEPOSITORS at the rate of Seven per Cent. per annum on all sums of $5 to $500, and Six per Cent. on sums exceeding $500, agreeably with the provisions of the by-laws, free from Government tax, and payable on and after Monday, 17th day of January, 1870. All interest not called for will be credited as principal and draw interest accordingly. All deposits made on or before Jan. 10, 1870, will draw interest from the 1st.

BENJAMIN F. WHEELWRIGHT, President. JAMES BRICE, WILLIAM ELLIS, } Secretaries.

CITIZENS' SAVINGS BANK, NO. 58 BOWERY, S. W. CORNER CANAL-ST. SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED ON ALL SUMS FROM FIVE TO FIVE THOUSAND DOLLARS.

Money deposited now will draw interest from Jan. 1. Bank open EVERY DAY from 10 to 3, and also in the evenings of Monday, Wednesday and Friday from 5 to 7.

Bank books in English, German and French.

E. A. QUINTARD, President. SEYMOUR A. BUNCE, Secretary.

MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION.—No. 231 Bowery, near Houston-st.

SIX per Cent. interest paid on all sums from $5 to $10,000.

Money deposited on or before JAN. 20 will draw interest from JAN. 1. German spoken.

Open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on Mondays and Wednesdays from 10 to 7.

ALFRED T. CONKLIN, President. HENRY C. FISHER, Secretary.

GERMAN UP-TOWN SAVINGS BANK, No. 291 3d-av., between 23d and 24th sts.—Six per Cent. interest paid on all sums from $5 to $5,000. Deposits made on or before Jan. 20 will draw interest from Jan. 1. Open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings, from 6 to 8 o'clock.

CHRISTIAN SCHWARTZ, President. CHARLES SCHAFFNER, Treas. and Sec'y.

NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANK, 8TH-AV., corner of 14th-st.—Six per Cent. interest paid on all sums from $5 to $5,000. Deposits made on or before Jan. 20 will draw interest from Jan. 1.

R. H. BULL, President. J. R. KEELER, Vice President. C. W. BRINCKERHOFF, Secretary.

DEPOSITS ON OR BEFORE JAN. 20, draw interest from Jan. 1; interest from the first day of every month equal to 7 and 8 per cent. per annum. DIME SAVINGS BANK, Nos. 5 and 5 Broadway, Williamsburg.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT.—CITY AND COUNTY of New-York.—SMITH HARRISON, CHARLES HARRISON and JOSEPH CROSFIELD, plaintiffs, against ROBERT JAMES JACKSON, defendant.—Summons for a money demand on contract.—(Com. not ser.)—To the defendant above named: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which is filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the Court House, in said City, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their office, No. 52 Wall-st., in said City, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of six thousand and ninety-seven dollars, lawful money of the United States, with interest thereon, from the 1st day of April, 1869, besides the costs of this action.—Dated New-York, Nov. 22, 1869.

EVARTS, SOUTHMAYD & CHOATE, Plaintiffs' Attorneys.

The complaint in the above entitled action was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, on the 23d day of November, 1869.—Dated New-York, Dec. 13, 1869.

EVARTS, SOUTHMAYD & CHOATE, Plaintiffs' Attorneys.

SHIPPING.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River as follows:

LAFAYETTE......Rousseau...SATURDAY, Jan. 22
PEREIRE.........Duchesne...SATURDAY, Feb. 5
VILLE DE PARIS...Surmont...SATURDAY, Feb. 19
ST. LAURENT.....Lemarie...SATURDAY, Mar. 5

Rates of passage payable in gold, (including wine,) TO BREST OR HAVRE, First cabin, $140; second cabin, $75.
TO PARIS, including railway ticket, $145 and $80.
These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.
American travelers going to or returning from the Continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line, avoid both transit by English railways and the discomforts of crossing the Channel, besides saving time, trouble and expense.
GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 58 Broadway.

FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.—Inman Line of Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:
CITY OF PARIS..........Saturday, Jan. 15, 1 P. M.
CITY OF BROOKLYN......Saturday, Jan. 22, 9 A. M.
CITY OF BOSTON, (via Halifax,) Tuesday, Jan. 25, 12 M.
And each succeeding SATURDAY and alternate TUESDAY, from Pier No. 45 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE
BY THE MAIL STEAMER SAILING EVERY SATURDAY.

Payable in gold.		Payable in currency.	
First Cabin	$100	Steerage	$30
To London	105	To London	35
To Paris	115	To Paris	38

PASSAGE BY THE TUESDAY STEAMER, VIA HALIFAX.

First cabin. Payable in gold.		Steerage. Payable in currency.	
Liverpool	$90	Liverpool	$30
Halifax	20	Halifax	10
St. John's, N. F., by Branch Steamer	45	St. John's, N. F., by Branch Steamer	20

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at reduced rates.
Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by persons wishing to send for their friends.
For further information apply at the Company's Offices. JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

CUNARD LINE.
THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS, BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.

Cuba, Wednesday, Jan. 19	Palmyra, Thursday, Feb. 3
Samaria, Thursday, Jan. 20	Nemesis, Wednesday, Feb. 9
Calabria, Wed'nd'y, Jan. 26	Tripoli, Thursday, Feb. 10
Marathon, Th'sd'y, Jan. 27	Java, Wednesday, Feb. 16
Russia, Wednesday, Feb. 2	Tarifa, Thursday, Feb. 17

RATES OF PASSAGE.
By the Wednesday steamers, not carrying steerage.
First Cabin....$130, gold. Second Cabin....$80, gold.
First Cabin, to Paris..........$145, gold.
By the Thursday Steamers.
First Cabin....$80, gold. Steerage....$30, currency.
Steerage tickets from Liverpool and Queenstown and all parts of Europe at lowest rates.
Through bills of lading given for Belfast, Glasgow, Havre, Antwerp and other ports on the Continent, and for Mediterranean ports.
For freight and cabin passage apply at the Company's Office, No. 4 Bowling-green.
For steerage passage at No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building. CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

STEAM TO GLASGOW AND LONDONDERRY.
THE ANCHOR LINE.
Favorite Clyde-built passenger Steamers are intended to sail as follows:

COLUMBIA......Jan. 15	CAMBRIA......Feb. 5
EUROPA........Jan. 22	IOWA...........Feb. 12
INDIA..........Jan. 29	CALEDONIA....Feb. 19

and each SATURDAY thereafter, from Pier No. 20 North River, at 12 o'clock, noon.
RATES OF PASSAGE PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.
Cabins, to Liverpool, Glasgow or Derry, $65 and $75.
Excursion tickets, good for 12 months, $130.
Steerage, to Glasgow or Derry, $30; intermediate, $35.
Prepaid Certificates from these ports, $27.
Passengers booked to and from Hamburg, Havre, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at very low rates.
Drafts issued payable at any bank in Great Britain and Ireland.
For further information apply on the steamers, foot of Dey-st., or at the Company's office, No. 7 Bowling-green, New-York. HENDERSON BROTHERS.

FOR LIVERPOOL,
(VIA QUEENSTOWN,)
CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAILS.
THE LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY will dispatch one of their first-class full-power iron screw steamships from PIER NO. 46 NORTH RIVER, EVERY WEDNESDAY, as follows:
IDAHO, Captain Cutting.......Jan. 19, at 7½ A. M.
NEVADA, Captain Green.......Jan. 26, at 2 P. M.
COLORADO, Captain Williams...Feb. 2, at 8 A. M.
NEBRASKA, Captain Girard....Feb. 9, at noon.
MANHATTAN, Captain Forsyth..Feb. 16, at 3 P. M.
MINNESOTA, Captain Price....Feb. 23, at noon.
Cabin passage, $80 gold.
Steerage passage, (Office No. 29 Broadway,) $30 currency.
For freight or cabin passage apply to WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 63 Wall-st.

NATIONAL LINE.
STEAM TO LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN, From Pier No. 47 North River.
THE QUEEN, Thompson, Saturday, Jan. 22, at 8 A. M.
DENMARK, Forbes, Saturday, Jan. 29, at 1 P. M.
Passage to Liverpool or Queenstown: Cabin, $100 and $80; Steerage, $30, currency.
Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown, $37, currency.
Apply at the Company's office, No. 69 Broadway.
F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S
THROUGH LINE TO
CALIFORNIA AND CHINA.
FREIGHT AND PASSAGE GREATLY REDUCED.
Through rates, New-York to San Francisco; First Class, $125 to $170. Steerage, $60.
according to location of berth.
These rates include berths, board and all necessaries for the trip.
Steamers of the above line leave Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., at 12 o'clock noon, ON 5TH AND 21ST OF EACH MONTH, except when those days fall on Sunday, then the day previous.
One hundred pounds of baggage free to each adult. Medicine and attendance free.
JAN. 21—ALASKA, Captain Gray, connecting with GOLDEN CITY, Captain Lapidge.
Steamer AMERICA will leave San Francisco Feb. 1, 1870, for China and Japan.
NOTICE TO SHIPPERS.
For reduced rates of freight apply on wharf. Freight for steamer ALASKA received until 4 P. M. on THURSDAY, Jan. 20. All usual facilities afforded shippers in collecting inland charges, &c.
For freight or passage tickets, and all further information, apply at the Company's ticket office, on the wharf foot of Canal-st. F. R. BABY, Agent.

ST. DOMINGO STEAM LINE.
FOR PORTO PLATA, SAMANA AND ST. DOMINGO CITY.
The regular mail steamer TYBEE, Captain E. A. Delanoy, will leave for the above ports on WEDNESDAY, Jan. 26, at 12 o'clock noon, precisely.
EXCURSION TICKETS for the voyage out and home, which includes board on the vessel while in the above ports, $150, gold.
Parties wishing to visit a milder climate during the Winter and Spring months will find this a most eligible opportunity. Hotel accommodations at St. Domingo City can be had at "Mons. Auguste's" at $3, gold, per day.
Price of passage to Porto Plata, gold..........$70
Price of passage to Samana and St. Domingo, gold.. 80
For freight or passage apply to SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO., No. 29 Broadway.

FOR MOBILE.
VIA FERNANDINA ROUTE.
THE FLORIDA RAILROAD COMPANY WILL DISPATCH THE FIRST-CLASS STEAMSHIP ALABAMA, Captain Limeburner, On TUESDAY, Jan. 18, from Pier No. 29 North River, at 3 P. M. Cargo delivered without lighterage at Mobile.
Is now receiving. Has elegant passenger accommodations.
Insurance guaranteed at one and a half per cent. to Mobile.
Through Rates and Bills Lading given to Selma, Montgomery, and all points in the interior at LOWER RATES than any other line.
The MERCEDITA will follow and sail on SATURDAY, Jan. 22.
For Freight or Passage apply to J. F. PATTERSON, Agent, No. 177 West-st., or to R. H. DRUMMOND & CO., No. 94 Wall-st. Mobile Agents, A. J. INGERSOLL & CO.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.
UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 23d of every month:
MERRIMACK, Capt. Wier, Jan. 23.
SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. Tinklepaugh, Feb. 23.
NORTH AMERICA, Capt Slocum, March 23.
These splendid steamers sail on schedule time and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia, and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagements of freight or passage, apply to WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

FOR NASSAU, N. P.
CARRYING THE ROYAL MAILS.
Atlantic Mail S. S. Co.'s steamer MORRO CASTLE, Captain R. Adams, Jan. 27, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 4 North River.
For freight or passage apply to E. G. WHEELER, Jr., President, No. 5 Bowling-green.

UNITED STATES MAIL TO HAVANA.
ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY, Sailing regularly every THURSDAY, at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River.
EAGLE, Captain M. R. Greene, Jan. 20.
MORRO CASTLE, Captain R. Adams, via Nassau, Jan. 27.
COLUMBIA, Captain E. Van Sice, Feb. 3.
For freight or passage apply to E. G. WHEELER, Jr., President, No. 5 Bowling-green.

FOR CHARLESTON, S.C.
THE FLORIDA PORTS, THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST—REGULAR LINE.
The sidewheel steamship SARAGOSSA, C. Ryder, Commander, will sail THURSDAY, Jan. 20, 1870, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 8 North River, foot of Rector-st.
Rates of passage—Charleston, $15.
Through bills of lading to all points South and Southwest.
Agents in Charleston, (Ravenel & Co.) forward all goods free of commission. Insurance effected at this office at one-half of one per cent.
ARTHUR LEARY, Agent, No. 73 William-st.
The sidewheel steamship MAGNOLIA, will follow Jan. 27.

TAPSCOTT'S EMIGRATION AND FOREIGN EXCHANGE OFFICE.—Passage from Liverpool and Queenstown weekly, by first-class steamships. Also from Liverpool and London, by weekly sailing Packets. Drafts for £1 and upward, available in any part of Great Britain and Ireland, at the lowest rates, at TAPSCOTT BROTHERS & CO., No. 86 South-st., New-York.

SHIPPING.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.,
AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST.
GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE STEAMSHIPS, AND CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA.
GREAT REDUCTION IN PASSENGER RATES TO ALL POINTS IN THE INTERIOR.
FOUR STEAMERS A WEEK.
TUESDAY, THURSDAY, AND SATURDAY.
THE STEAMSHIPS
SAN JACINTO, Captain Atkins, SATURDAY, Jan. 15, from Pier No. 8 North River, at 3 P.M.
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling-green.
HUNTSVILLE, Captain Crowell, SATURDAY, Jan. 15, from Pier No. 13 North River, at 3 P. M.
R. LOWDEN, Agent, No. 93 West-st.
VIRGO, Captain Bulkley, TUESDAY, Jan. 18, from Pier No. 16 East River, at 3 P. M.
MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents, Nos. 61 and 62 South-st.
HERMAN LIVINGSTON, Captain Cheeseman, THURSDAY, Jan. 20, from Pier No. [illegible] North River, at 3 P. M. LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents, No. 88 Liberty-st.

HAVANA, SISAL AND VERA CRUZ.
New-York and Mexican Mail Steamship Line—Sailing every twenty days, from Pier No. 17 East River, at 12 noon. The splendid new steamers
CLEOPATRA, Capt. Phillips, Wednesday, Feb. 2.
CITY OF MEXICO, Capt. Deaken, Tuesday, Feb. 22.
For freight or passage apply to F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 33 Broadway.

NOTICE TO TRAVELERS.
Families or gentlemen going to travel on the Continent of Europe, who can afford the expense of a courier, should never leave Paris without one; their services are invaluable in relieving the traveler from multiplicity of cares and troubles respecting passports, examination and conveyance of luggage; in securing the best accommodation, in protecting the traveler from imposition, and an infinity of annoyances to which they are exposed in various parts of the Continent. Competent and trustworthy couriers and traveling servants may always be obtained by applying to the COURIER SOCIETY, No. 3 Rue d'Alger, near the Tuileries Garden, Paris.

STEAMBOATS.

STONINGTON LINE.
TO BOSTON AND PROVIDENCE.
GREAT INSIDE ROUTE—SHORTEST AND MOST DIRECT.
Fare always as low as by any other line.
The new and elegant Side-wheel steamers STONINGTON and NARRAGANSETT, Capt. Wm. M. Jones. Capt. Geo. B. Hull.
From Pier No. 33, foot of Jay-st., North River, at 4 P. M.
Arriving ahead of all other lines.
Tickets sold and state-rooms secured at No. 3 Astor House, and at Dodd's Express office, No. 944 Broadway. D. S. BABCOCK, President Stonington Steamboat Company.

FOR BOSTON.
Via Fall River, touching at Newport.
WINTER ARRANGEMENTS.
The splendid steamers NEWPORT AND OLD COLONY, Commander Lewis. Commander Simmons, leave daily (Sundays excepted) at 4 P. M., from Pier No. 30, North River, foot of Chambers-st.
JAMES FISK, Jr., President.
M. R. SIMONS, Managing Director.
C. H. VAILE, General Passenger Agent.
H. H. MANGAM, Freight Agent.

HUDSON RIVER AGAIN OPEN.—The steamer CONNECTICUT will resume her trips to Albany and Troy, leaving Pier 44 N. R. every Tuesday, Thursday and Sunday, at 6 P. M.
Passengers and Freight taken at low rates for the West and North.

FOR BRIDGEPORT, AND ALL points on Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroads.—Fare $1. Steamers leave Catharine-slip at 12 noon.

FOR NEW HAVEN, HARTFORD, &C.—Fare $1.50. Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., connecting with railroad.

RAILROADS.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.
Trains leave 30th-st. as follows:
8:00 A. M., Chicago express, drawing-room cars attached.
10:30 A. M., day express, drawing-room cars attached.
4:00 P. M., Montreal express, drawing-room cars attached.
6:30 P. M., Pacific express, with sleeping cars through to Chicago without change, via M. C. Railroad, also L. S. and M. S. Railroad, (daily.)
11:00 P. M., night express, sleeping cars attached.
7:00 A. M., 2:30 and 5 P. M., Poughkeepsie trains.
9:45 A. M., 4:15 and 6:30 P. M., Peekskill trains.
1:30 and 6:30 P. M., Sing Sing trains.
6:40, 7:30, 9:10 A. M., 12 M., 1, 4:25, 5:30, 7 and 11:30 P. M., Yonkers trains.
(9:00 A. M. to Poughkeepsie Sundays.)
Nov. 15, 1869. J. M. TOUCEY, Superintendent.

ERIE RAILWAY.—TRAINS WILL LEAVE depots at foot of Chambers-st. and foot of 23d-st. as follows:
Through Express trains leave Chambers-st. at 8 A. M., 10 A. M. and 5:30 P. M. (daily;) leave 23d-st. at 7:45 A. M., 9:45 A. M. and 5:15 P. M. (daily.) New and improved Drawing-room Coaches will accompany the 10 A. M. train through to Buffalo, connecting at Hornellsville with magnificent Sleeping Coaches running through to Cleveland and Galion. Sleeping Coaches will accompany the 10 A. M. train from Susquehanna to Buffalo, and the 5:30 P. M. train to Rochester, Buffalo and Cincinnati. An Emigrant train leaves daily at 5 P. M.
For Port Jervis and Way, 4:30 P. M., (23d-st. 4:15 P. M.) Orange County Express, (Sundays excepted,) connecting for Warwick, Montgomery, Guilford, Pine Island and Unionville.
For Middletown and Way, at 3:30 P. M., (23d-st. 3:15 P. M.)
For Otisville and Way at 8:30 A. M. daily, (23d-st. 8:15 A. M.)
For Newburg and Way at 8 A. M., 3:30 and 4:30 P. M. (23d-st. 7:45 A. M., 3:15 and 4:15 P. M.)
For Suffern and Way, 5 P. M. and 6 P. M., (23d-st. 4:45 and 5:45 P. M.) Theatre train, 11:30 P. M., (23d-st. 11 P. M.)
For Paterson and Way, from 23d-st. Depot, at 6:45 A. M., 9:15 A. M., 11:45 A. M., 1:45 P. M., (daily,) 3:45 P. M., 5:15 P. M. and 6:45 P. M. From Chambers-st. Depot, at 6:45 A. M., 9:15 A. M., 12 M., 1:45 P. M., (daily,) 4 P. M., 5:30 P. M. and 6:45 P. M.
For Hackensack and Way, from 23d-st. Depot, at 8:45 A. M., 11:45 A. M., 3:45 P. M., 5:15 P. M., 5:45 P. M. and 6:45 P. M. From Chambers-st. Depot, at 9 A. M., 12 M., 4 P. M., 5:15 P. M., 6 P. M. and 6:45 P. M.
For Piermont, Monsey and Way, from 23d-st. Depot, at 8:45 A. M., 12:45 P. M., *3:45 P. M., 4:45 P. M., 5:15 P. M., and, Saturdays only, *12 Midnight. From Chambers-st. Depot, at 9 A. M., 1 P. M., *4 P. M., 4:15 P. M., 5 P. M., *5:30 P. M., and Saturdays only, *12 Midnight.
Tickets for passage and for apartments in Drawing Room and Sleeping Coaches can be obtained, and orders for the checking and transfer of baggage may be left at the Company's offices, Nos. 241, 529 and 957 Broadway; corner 125th-st. and 3d-av., Harlem; No. 338 Fulton-st., Brooklyn; depots foot of Chambers-st. and foot of 23d-st., New-York; No. 3 Exchange-place and Long Dock Depot, Jersey City, and of the agents at the principal hotels.
* To Piermont only.
L. D. RUCKER, Gen'l Sup't. WM. R. BARR, Gen'l Pass'r Ag't.

SOUTH SIDE RAILROAD OF LONG ISLAND.—Winter Arrangement.—On and after Oct. 25 the trains will leave the Roosevelt and Grand-st. Ferries as follows: 8:45 A. M., mail and passenger for Patchogue; 10 A. M. for Merrick; 3:30 P. M., express to Patchogue; 4:30 P. M., accommodation for Islip, on Saturdays through to Patchogue; 6:30 P. M. for Merrick, on Saturdays through to Babylon. All trains connect at Valley Stream, except the Merrick late and early trains.
C. W. DOUGLAS, Superintendent.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—PUBLIC notice is hereby given to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands, affected thereby, that the following assessments have been completed and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors for examination by all persons interested, viz.:
First—For laying Nicolson pavement in Fiftieth-street, from First-avenue to the East River.
Second—For laying Nicolson pavement in Fifty-first-street, from Fifth to Sixth-avenue.
Third—For laying Nicolson pavement in Fourteenth-street, from Eighth to Ninth-avenue.
Fourth—For laying Belgian pavement in Forty-first-street, from Sixth to Eighth-avenue.
Fifth—For laying Belgian pavement in West Washington-place, from Fourth-street to Sixth-avenue.
Sixth—For building sewer in One Hundred and Thirty-first-street, from Fifth to Sixth-avenue.
The limits embraced by such assessment include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land situated on,
First—Both sides of Fiftieth-street, from First-avenue to the East River, to the extent of half the block on the intersecting streets.
Second—Both sides of Fifty-first-street, from Fifth to Sixth-avenue, to the extent of half the block on the intersecting streets.
Third—Both sides of Fourteenth-street, from Eighth to Ninth-avenue, to the extent of half the block on the intersecting streets.
Fourth—Both sides of Forty-first-street, from Sixth to Eighth-avenue, to the extent of half the block on the intersecting streets.
Fifth—Both sides of West Washington-place, from Fourth-street to Sixth-avenue, to the extent of half the block on the intersecting streets; the southerly side of Fourth-street, between Grove and Barrow streets and the northerly side of Fourth-street, between Barrow-street and Sixth-avenue.
Sixth—Both sides of One Hundred and Thirty-first-street, from Fifth to Sixth-avenue; the westerly side of Fifth-avenue, and the easterly side of Sixth-avenue, between One Hundred and Thirtieth and One Hundred and Thirty-first streets.
All persons whose interests are affected by the above-named assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections in writing, to Emanuel B. Hart, Chairman of the Board of Assessors, at their office, No. 19 Chatham-street, within thirty days from the date of this notice.
EMANUEL B. HART, RICHARD TWEED, THOMAS B. ASTEN, RICHARD M. HENRY, Board of Assessors.
Office Board of Assessors, New-York, Jan. 3, 1870.

MARBLE MANTELS.

MARBLEIZED SLATE MANTELS.—Rich and elegant designs, from $8, $12, $15 up to $250. T. B. STEWART & CO., No. [illegible] 6th-av., between 28th and 29th sts.

MARBLE AND MARBLEIZED MANTELS.—500 mantels of the latest designs on hand; a liberal discount allowed on all bills sold this month. A. KLABER, 134 and 136 East 18th-st., near 3d-av., N.Y.

SAFES.

SAFES! SAFES!! CLEARING OUT SALES!!!
For the next fifteen days the entire stock of LILLIE'S Burglar and Fire-Proof Safes will be sold at cost for cash. No. 3 Park-place.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROFESSED English woman cook; unequaled in all kinds of French and German cooking, confectionery of all kinds, ornamental and plain; is a first-class bread-baker; would want a competent, economical, faithful woman will find one, with the best City references; at No. [illegible] East 17th-st., between 1st and 2d avs., till suited, or address E. B.; wages not as much of an object as a good place.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO COMPETENT persons; one as first-class cook, understands all kinds of French and English cooking; also a laundress; understands all kinds of fine washing and fluting; the best of City reference; no objections to the country. Call for two days at No. 111 West 18th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION TO DO COOKING or general housework by a capable, industrious girl; is an excellent washer and ironer and good cook; respectful, economical and neat; is highly recommended; city or country. Call at No. [illegible] Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A LADY IS DESIROUS OF finding a good place for a faithful, honest and trustworthy woman, as nurse and seamstress, or to wait on a lady; no objection to travel; can take the entire charge of a baby from its birth. Call at No. [illegible] 4th-av., one door from 23d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG woman as good cook; is a good bread and biscuit maker; understands meats, soups, pastry and desserts, will assist with the coarse washing if required; good references given. Call at No. [illegible] West 18th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT woman to do general housework in a private family, or as cook, washer and ironer; best of City reference can be given. Call at No. [illegible] Clinton-place, 8th-st.

WANTED—A LADY DESIRES TO PROCURE a situation for a young woman, whom she can recommend as seamstress and wait on a lady, or to take care of a large child. Apply for three days at No. 33 West 10th-st., between 2 and 4 o'clock.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT young woman a situation to mind grown children and do plain sewing; has the best of City references. Call at No. [illegible] East 23d-st., third floor, back room.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN EXPERIENCED woman as nurse; can take charge of an infant from birth, or would take two children; good City reference. Apply at No. [illegible] East [illegible]-st., near 2d-av., in the basement.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, to go out by the day or week to sew; can do all kinds of family sewing; operates on Wheeler & Wilson sewing machine. Call at No. [illegible] West [illegible]-st., first house, rear.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A VERY respectable young woman as cook or to assist with the washing; is a good cook; meats, game, pastry, &c.; good washer and ironer; two years in last place; lady can be seen. Call at No. [illegible] 4th-av., near [illegible]-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS PASTRY cook in a private family, by a young man who thoroughly understands his business in all its branches; speaks French Spanish and English; the best City reference. Address M., No. 132 West 19th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG girl, as seamstress; first-rate operator on Wheeler & Wilson machine; all kinds of family sewing; no objection to the country; has two years' reference. Can be seen until suited at No. 410 East 11th-st.

WANTED—BY A SCOTCH PROTESTANT woman, a situation as competent nurse to an infant; can bring it up by bottle or hand; has no objections to go a short distance in the country; the best of City reference given. Call at No. 223 West 19th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE female as experienced chambermaid and waitress; best of City references; no objection to assist in washing and ironing. Call at present employer's, No. 22 East 39th-st., near Madison-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A situation as cook; is an excellent baker, also is a first-class meat cook; has the best of City reference. Call at No. 383 3d-av.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO YOUNG women; one as laundress, and the other as cook; has the best of City reference. Call or address at No. 115 West 30th-st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL, A SITUATION to cook, wash and iron, or to do general housework in a small family; good City reference. Apply to No. [illegible] East 11th-st., room No. [illegible].

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN, A situation as cook, washer and ironer in a private family; is a good baker; good City reference from last place. Call at No. 440 [illegible]-st., near 10th-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl, a situation in a private family as chambermaid and waitress; has good City reference from her last place. Apply at No. 100 West [illegible]-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl, a situation as cook; six years' and other references. Call for two days at No. 257 East [illegible]-st., in the bakery.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GERMAN woman, a situation as seamstress and chambermaid in a private family; understands dressmaking. Apply at No. [illegible] 10th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young girl, sixteen years old, to take care of children; can do light housework; good City reference. Apply at No. [illegible] 2d-av., Room No. 4.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS SEAMSTRESS; can operate on Wheeler & Wilson's machine; or as seamstress and chambermaid. Can be seen at present employer's, No. [illegible] East [illegible]-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GERMAN girl to do general housework, or as cook, washer and ironer; City reference. Apply at No. 1 First-av., corner of the Bowery.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL, A situation as chambermaid and laundress; City reference. Call at No. [illegible] West 17th-st., rear.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS LAUNDRESS by a competent woman; best City references given. Call at No. [illegible] 7th-av.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN, a situation as child's nurse and chambermaid. Can be seen for two days at No. 21 West [illegible]-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS PLAIN COOK and to assist with washing and ironing, in a small private family. Call at No. [illegible] West [illegible]-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GOOD GERMAN girl to do general housework. Call at No. [illegible] Norfolk-st., between Rivington and Stanton sts.

MALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS USEFUL MAN on a gentleman's place, by a very experienced and respectable young Englishman, of Protestant principles; is a thorough groom and driver, understands plain gardening, milking, &c.; would like a place with a cottage for his wife; no children; is a careful and valuable man; unexceptionable reference. Apply at No. 10 Tillary-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG man, lately landed, as coachman and groom; has had seven years experience in the management of thoroughbred horses, or would assist about a gentleman's garden if required; first-class recommendations as to honesty and sobriety if required. Address JAMES LYONS, Box No. 217 Times Office.

WANTED—BY A SINGLE YOUNG MAN, (Protestant,) a situation as coachman and gardener; understands his business thoroughly; willing to make himself generally useful; no objections to the country; has the best of reference. Address R. B., Box No. 200 Times Office.

WANTED—BY A MIDDLE-AGED SCOTCHMAN, with best City reference, a situation as coachman and groom; is honest, sober, reliable, and thoroughly understands his business; trained in Europe; has many years' experience. Address No. 12 North Washington-square.

WANTED—A COACHMAN'S SITUATION by a sober, reliable man, thoroughly competent; is a first-class City driver; no incumbrance; good City reference; will make himself generally useful. Address M. C., Box No. [illegible] Times Office.

WANTED—A COACHMAN'S SITUATION by a single young man who thoroughly understands his business; sober and willing; has the best of City reference from his last employers. Address G., Box No. [illegible] Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG man as groom and coachman; fully understands his business; can milk and work in a garden, and make himself generally useful. Address J. Y., Box No. [illegible] Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and groom by a single Protestant Swiss man; perfectly understands the care and management of horses, &c.; good, careful driver; can milk; best reference. Address J. T., Box No. [illegible] Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GOOD plain cook, who is willing to do some washing, in a private family; a good baker; can give the best City reference. Call at No. [illegible] West [illegible]-st., between 6th and 7th avs. for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG man as gardener and farmer; fully understands his business; his wife as laundress for a small family; good references given. Address, in cottage, N. G., Englewood, N. J.

FARMER.—A NEW-ENGLANDER, WITH wife and one child wishes a situation as farmer, or to manage a farm; good reference given. Address FARMER, No. [illegible] Broadway.

CLERKS AND SALESMEN.

PAPER WAREHOUSE.—WANTED, A situation by a young man as outside salesman in a paper warehouse; he has had seven years' experience, and can command $100,000 trade per year; salary must be liberal, or would accept salary and commission. Address PAPER, Box No. [illegible] Times Office.

WANTED—BY A MAN OF LARGE EXPERIENCE in business, a situation in a large wholesale house as credit clerk; undoubted reference. Address Box No. [illegible] Post Office.

HELP WANTED.

TO THE WORKING CLASS.—We are now prepared to furnish all classes with constant employment at home, the whole of the time or for the spare moments. Business new, light and profitable. Persons of either sex easily earn from 50c. to $5 per evening, and a proportional sum by devoting their whole time to the business. Boys and girls earn nearly as much as men. That all who see this notice may send their address and test the business, we make this unparalleled offer: To such as are not well satisfied, we will send $1 to pay for the trouble of writing. Full particulars, a valuable sample, which will do to commence work on, and a copy of The People's Literary Companion—one of the largest and best family newspapers published—all sent free by mail. Reader, if you want permanent, profitable work, address E. C. ALLEN & CO., Augusta, Maine.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN WHO UNDERSTANDS bookkeeping, a good penman and familiar with foreign calculations, to act as assistant bookkeeper. Address Post Office Box No. [illegible], with references.

WANTED—A COMPETENT MAN TO superintend the manufacture and sale of the lace and embroidery department. Apply to ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO., Broadway and 19th-st.

WANTED—A GERMAN LADY TEACHER; also, a girl for chamberwork and one for general housework. Apply at No. [illegible] 6th-av., above 10th-st.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

TO LET—A FRONT AND BACK PARLOR, nicely furnished, to one or two gentlemen, without board, in a good locality, convenient to University-place or 6th-av. cars; terms reasonable; also hall bedroom at $3 per week. Address C. R., No. [illegible] West [illegible]-st.

A SINGLE GENTLEMAN CAN OBTAIN a handsomely-furnished room on second floor of a first-class house, located in 18th-st., east of Madison-av.; family strictly private. Address, with name, S., Box No. [illegible] Times Office.

A PRIVATE FAMILY FROM BUFFALO having more room than they require will let, with or without private table, together or separately, three rooms on the second floor; highest references given and required. For particulars call at [illegible] East 14th-st.

NO. 150 WEST 15TH-ST.—TWO FURNISHED rooms, together or singly, without board, to gentlemen only; family private; references exchanged.

NO. 59 EAST 20TH-ST.—FURNISHED rooms to let, with or without board, to gentlemen only; house and location very desirable; French private family; references.

NO. 24 WEST 25TH-ST., NEAR MADISON-square.—Desirable furnished rooms for gentlemen, without board, in a first-class house; choice location.

A PLEASANT BED AND SITTING room to let, with board, on second floor; every modern convenience; references required. No. [illegible] Clinton-place.

ACCOMMODATIONS WITH FIRST-class board. Apply at No. [illegible] East 31st-st., near Gramercy Park. References exchanged.

NO. 250 4TH-AV.—TO LET, HANDSOMELY-furnished rooms, parlor floor, in a private family; references required.

NO. 165 WEST 24TH-ST.—TWO NICELY furnished rooms, either with or without board, in private family.

PARTIES DESIRING HOUSES OR choice boarding places, apply at Everett Library, No. 72 West 24th-st.

ROOM TO LET—WITH FIRE AND GAS, to a single gentleman, in a private family. Inquire at No. [illegible] East [illegible]-st. References exchanged.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR PAPER FOR THE PUBLIC PRINTING.
OFFICE OF THE CONGRESSIONAL PRINTER, WASHINGTON, Dec. [illegible], 1869.

In pursuance of the provisions of the fourth section of an act entitled "An act to further regulate the printing of the public documents, and the purchase of paper for the Public Printing," approved on the 27th of July, 1868, sealed proposals will be received until TUESDAY, the 25th day of January, 1870, at 10 o'clock A. M., for furnishing the paper for the Public Printing until the 31st day of January, 1871; the said proposals to be opened before, and the awards of contracts to be made by, the Joint Committee of Congress on Public Printing, to the lowest and best bidder for the interests of the Government, the Committee reserving to itself the right to reject any and all bids as the judgment of the best interests of the Government may dictate.

The subjoined schedule specifies, as nearly as can be ascertained, the quantity of each kind of paper that will be required, but the contracts will be entered into for all that may be needed during the year and no more.

CLASS 1.—UNCALENDERED PRINTING PAPER.
20,000 reams of fine Printing Paper, uncalendered, measuring 24x38 inches, and weighing 45 pounds to the ream of 500 sheets.

CLASS 2.—CALENDERED PRINTING PAPER.
15,000 reams of superfine calendered Printing Paper, measuring 24x38 inches, and weighing 53 pounds to the ream of 500 sheets.
500 reams of superfine calendered Printing Paper, measuring 28x42 inches, and weighing 44 pounds to the ream of 500 sheets.
1,000 reams superfine calendered Printing Paper, measuring 24x38 inches, and weighing 70 pounds to the ream of 500 sheets.

CLASS 3.—SIZED AND CALENDERED PRINTING PAPER.
1,000 reams superfine Printing Paper, hard-sized and super-calendered, measuring 24x32 inches, and weighing 45 pounds to the ream of 500 sheets.
500 reams super-sized and calendered, 19x24 inches, and weighing 30 pounds to the ream of 500 sheets.

CLASS 4.—MAP PAPER.
1,000 reams superfine Map Paper, sized and calendered, of such sizes as may be required, corresponding in weight with paper measuring 19x24 inches, and weighing [illegible] pounds to the ream of 500 sheets.

CLASS 5.—WRITING PAPERS.
(To be of any required weight.)
1,000 reams Quarto Post, 10x16 inches.
1,000 reams Flat Cap, 14x16½, or 14x17 inches.
2,500 reams Double Cap, 16½x28, or 17x28 inches.
1,500 reams Demy, 16x21 inches.
1,500 reams Double Demy, 20½x32 inches.
1,500 reams Folio Post, 17x22 inches.
1,000 reams Double Folio Post, 22x34 inches.
1,000 reams Medium, 18x23 inches.
500 reams Royal, 19x24 inches.
500 reams Super Royal, 20x28 inches.
500 reams Imperial, 22x30 inches.
500 reams Dover Paper, measuring 22x28 inches, of any required color or colors.
1,000 reams of any required size not enumerated above, and not exceeding 21x40 inches.

CLASS 6.—COLORED WRITING PAPERS.
(To be of any required weights.)
200 reams Cap, 14x16½ inches, blue.
200 reams Cap, 14x17 inches, of any required color.
200 reams Folio Post, 17x22 inches, blue.
200 reams Double Cap, 16½x28 inches, blue.
1,000 reams Folio Post, 17x22 inches, blue.
200 reams Demy, 16x20½ inches, blue.
200 reams Medium, 18x23 inches, blue.
[illegible] reams Double Cap, 17x28 inches, blue.

CLASS 7.—PAPER FOR POST OFFICE BLANKS.
(Engine sized.)
1,000 reams, measuring 22x28 inches, weighing 45 pounds per ream.
500 reams, measuring 22x30 inches, weighing 53 pounds per ream.
500 reams, measuring 24x32 inches, weighing 40 pounds per ream.
500 reams, measuring 18x23 inches, weighing 30 pounds per ream.

CLASS 8.—SIZED AND CALENDERED TINTED PRINTING PAPERS.
500 reams superfine cream tinted, super-calendered, 24x38 inches, weighing 40 pounds to the ream of 500 sheets.
500 reams superfine cream tinted, super-calendered, 24x38 inches, weighing 55 pounds to the ream of 500 sheets.

Proposals will be received for the whole quantity, for any portion not less than 1,000 reams of the paper designated in Classes 1 and 2, and for the whole quantity, or any portion of the paper in Classes 3 to 8, being not less than one-fourth. Samples of the quality of the papers, in all the classes, will be furnished upon application at this office, and the successful bidders will be required rigidly to conform to the samples furnished.

Each class will be considered separately, and be subject to a separate contract, but bidders may offer for one or more of the classes in the same proposal.

No proposal will be considered unless accompanied by a bond, with security to the approval of a United States Judge or Attorney, in the penalty of $10,000, that the bidder or bidders, if his or their proposal shall be accepted, shall furnish the articles proposed for; and each proposal must be accompanied by satisfactory evidence that the person or persons making said proposal are manufacturers or dealers in the description of paper which he or they propose to furnish.

All the paper in the several classes must be delivered at the Government Printing Office, in the City of Washington, in good order, free from all and every extra charge or expense, and subject to the inspection, count, weight and measurement of the Congressional Printer, and be in all respects satisfactory.

The supplying of an inferior article in any of the classes, or a failure to supply the quantity required at any time, will be considered a violation of the contract.

Blank proposals will be furnished upon application at this office, and no proposal will be considered which does not conform exactly thereto.

Proposals will be indorsed on the envelope "Proposals for Paper," and addressed to the Joint Committee on Public Printing, either to the care of Hon. H. B. Anthony, Chairman of the Senate Committee on Printing; Hon. A. H. Laflin, Chairman of the House Committee on Printing, or A. M. Clapp, Congressional Printer, Washington, D. C.

By direction of the Joint Committee of Congress on Public Printing.
A. M. CLAPP, Congressional Printer.

CORPORATION NOTICE.
Proposals will be received until WEDNESDAY, Jan. 26, by the Trustees of the Village of New-Rochelle, for the furnishing and delivering of thirty iron lamp posts, of the same quality and pattern as those now used by the Corporation of the City of New-York, between three hundred and three hundred and fifty pounds weight, with iron frame attached, for lanterns.
Also, for the furnishing and delivering of thirty lamps, same pattern as those used by the Corporation of the City of New-York, the same to be made of one sheet charcoal tin with sixteen ounce copper under frame, to be glazed with first quality American glass, the inside of lamp to be painted two coats of white paint in oil, the outside to be painted two coats of green paint in oil; the side lights of glass to be well puttied with colored putty, the bottom pieces to be made to fit in the bottom of lamps, without extra charge; the posts and lamps to be delivered within thirty days on board the sloop *S. E. Hassell*, Pike-slip, New-York City, free of extra charge. Proposals to be directed G. GOVERS, Chairman of the Committee on Lamps, New-Rochelle, Westchester County, N. Y.

MEDICAL.

LOSS OF MANHOOD, OR IMPOTENCE, resulting from the follies of youth, or other cause; young, middle-aged, or even old men permanently restored to manly vigor. Those afflicted should be cautious and find the right place. Dr. LEWIS has given his special attention to the cure of private diseases without mercury for the last forty years in New-York City. Office No. 7 Beach-st.

DR. F. CORBETT, MEMBER OF the N. Y. University Medical College, and R. C. Surgeons, London, can be consulted privately on certain diseases. A practice of 34 years, 20 of which have been a specialty, enables him to make speedy and permanent cures or no charge. Office 20 Centre-st., near Chambers. A private entrance at 6 City Hall-place.

DR. E. B. FOOTE, AUTHOR OF Medical Common Sense, may be consulted in person or by letter at his office, No. 120 Lexington-av., corner of East 28th-st. Office hours from 10 A. M. till 4 P. M. Consultation free.

BLOOD, MANHOOD.—DR. OLIN, NO. 22 Bond-st., of Union-wide reputation, treats the unfortunate. Boarding in the establishment if desired. No matter who failed, state your case. Confidential consultation free. Send two stamps for pamphlet. Hours 9 to 7, Sundays; evening, 5 to 7.

DR. HUNTER, NO. 58 BOND-ST., ONE door from Bowery, (late of No. 3 Division-st.,) cures worse cases of private diseases, without mercury, in shorter time than any other physician, or no charge. Consultation and medicine, $5. Book, 60 pages, gratis.

DEBILITY, WEAKNESS, LOSS OF power, &c., cured in fourteen days. Send for circular. Address Dr. H. A. BARROW, No. 62 Livingston-st., Brooklyn.

DR. EVANS' OFFICE, NO. 94 CHATHAM-st., only place for speedy cure of private diseases; manhood restored by Dr. EVANS' Elixir.

NERVOUS DEBILITY AND PRIVATE complaints of either sex cured by Dr. EVANS, No. 94 Chatham-st. Manhood restored in fifteen minutes.

$1,000 REWARD FOR ANY PRIVATE disease that Dr. EVANS' remedies fail to cure. Apply to Dr. EVANS, No. 94 Chatham-st.

AMUSEMENTS.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE.
West 24th-st., one door from Broadway.
EVERY NIGHT AT 8.
Sole Lessee and Manager......AUGUSTIN DALY
MISS OLIVE LOGAN'S ORIGINAL AMERICAN COMEDY, SURF; Or, SUMMER SCENES AT LONG BRANCH, AN IMMEDIATE SUCCESS! THE THEATRE PACKED NIGHTLY.
EVERY EVENING AT 8. SATURDAY MATINEE AT 2.
EVERYBODY SHOULD SEE THE HIGHLY LAUGHABLE AND UNIQUE SCENES! The down trip of the Jessie Hoyt, and the people one meets on a trip to "the Branch."
The incidents of a morning at the Hotel Office of a Summer Resort.
The vivid tableau, ON THE BEACH AT LONG BRANCH! THE BATHERS IN GENUINE BATHING COSTUME! BEAUTY UNADORNED! The GRAND HOP at the Stetson House reproduced. THE CHILDREN'S QUADRILLE! AN IMMENSE COMIC CAST!
Seats secured six days in advance.

THEATRE FRANCAIS.
REVIVAL OF OPERA BOUFFE. SEASON OF 1870. COMMENCING JAN. 24, with Offenbach's masterwork, LA GRANDE DUCHESSE DE GEROLSTEIN.
Engagement of MRS. HOWARD PAUL, who will appear in her celebrated role of the GRANDE DUCHESSE, which she performed one hundred consecutive nights at the Olympic, London, to overflowing houses.
MR. GIRBREUCK, the charming tenor, as FRITZ.
M. DUCHESNE, the original GENERAL BOUM.
M. FRANCIS as PRINCE PAUL; M. GENOT as BARON PUCK, and MLLE. GUILLEMOT (for the first time) as WANDA.
The costumes used in this revival of OPERA BOUFFE will be entirely new and costly. Other works of the Offenbach repertoire will speedily follow.

WOOD'S MUSEUM AND MENAGERIE.
Successor to Barnum's. Broadway, corner 30th-st. Open every day and evening.

IXION AT 8.	LISA WEBER, ADA HARLAND,
IXION AT 8.	LIZZIE WILMORE, EMILY PITT,
IXION AT 8.	BELLE HOWITT, LILLIE HALL,
IXION AT 8.	ED. RIGHTON, CLARA FISHER.
At 2 every day	The great hit, WITHOUT A NAME.
At 2 every day	Olivia Rand, WITHOUT A NAME.
At 2 every day	Rose Rand, WITHOUT A NAME.
At 2 every day	J. M. Ward, WITHOUT A NAME.

To be seen all day.

THE GREAT STONE GIANT,	30 Cents
THE GRAND MENAGERIE,	30 Cents
THE LIVING ANIMALS,	Admission.
THE MILLION WONDERS.	Admission.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.
MATINEE SATURDAY, JAN. 15.
OLE BULL
(His last appearance previous to his departure for the Pacific coast.)
MISS HATTIE SAFFORD, SOPRANO, MR. WM. MACDONALD, TENOR, MR. EDWARD HOFFMAN, PIANIST, MR. J. H. WILLCOX, of Boston, ORGANIST.
A BRILLIANT AND SELECT PROGRAMME. ADMISSION, 50 CENTS. TICKETS NOW FOR SALE at Messrs. Pond's, Schirmer's, Ditson's and Pattison's.

"PHIL SHERIDAN"
AT IRVING HALL,
SATURDAY EVENING, Jan. 15.
A lecture, by General STEWART L. WOODFORD, will be given for the benefit of the Fund for the Relief of Disabled Soldiers and Sailors.
Tickets, 50 cents; reserved seats, 75 cents. May be had at the principal hotels and music stores, at the counting rooms of the TIMES, Tribune and Sun, and at the door.

THIRTEENTH ANNUAL BALL
OF THE NEW-YORK CALEDONIAN CLUB, AT APOLLO HALL, 28TH-ST. and BROADWAY, FRIDAY EVENING, JAN. 14. TICKETS $2.

FREE EXHIBITION OF GRAND OIL PAINTINGS at the SOMERVILLE GALLERY, day and evening. The entire collection of SUPERB PICTURES, by MR. ALEX. WUST, are to be sold at AUCTION Jan. 14, by R. SOMERVILLE, Auctioneer.

OURS AT WALLACK'S.
Salads, Oysters, Creams, Charlottes, Eclairs, &c., after the play, at CLARK'S CONFECTIONERY, Broadway, corner of 13th-st.

LECTURES.

PROF. DOREMUS' LECTURES.
MAGNIFICENT EXPERIMENTS
AT THE Y. M. C. A.,
Corner of 4th-av. and 23d-st.
SECOND LECTURE in the course THIS (Friday) EVENING, at 8 o'clock. Tickets for sale at the doors at 8½ P. M.

SCIENTIFIC LECTURE BEFORE the American Institute THIS (Friday) EVENING, Jan. 14, by Professor J. BASCOM, of Williams College, on "The Connection of Natural Science and Mental Philosophy," in the great hall of the Cooper Union. Doors open at 7½. Lecture at 8.

INSTRUCTION.

ANTHON GRAMMAR SCHOOL,
NOS. 212 AND 214 5TH-AV.

DOLBEAR'S COMMERCIAL COLLEGE.
Nos. 873 and 875 Broadway, corner of 18th-st., over Aitken & Miller's, is now open, day and evening, for private instruction in bookkeeping, writing, arithmetic, correspondence, &c. Messrs. Dolbear aim to make this the most complete commercial institution in the country. They devote their entire time and attention to their pupils and promise success to every student. N. B.—A private parlor is reserved exclusively for ladies.

ST. JOHN'S SCHOOL,
SING SING, N. Y.
Rev. J. BRECKENRIDGE GIBSON, A. M., Rector. Formerly Mr. Churchill's School.
The next term will begin Feb. 3. Boys received at any time when there is a vacancy.
Terms—$500 per annum.

MOUNT WASHINGTON INSTITUTE, No. 40 Washington-square, (South.) GEORGE W. CLARKE, A. M., Principal. Fits boys of all ages for business or college on reasonable terms.

MRS. SYLVANUS REED'S
French and English Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. [illegible] East 29th-st., corner of Park-av., Murray Hill, will commence its sixth year the 22d September. Circulars sent on request.

DREW LADIES' SEMINARY, CARMEL, N. Y.—Spring session of 13 weeks begins Feb. [illegible]. Excellent accommodations and superior advantages in solid branches and the arts. Send for catalogue to the Principal, GEO. C. SMITH.

TOWNSEND'S BUSINESS COLLEGE, No. [illegible] Bowery.—Private instruction day and evening in bookkeeping, writing, arithmetic, grammar, French, German, Spanish, &c. Ladies' Department.

ROCKLAND FEMALE INSTITUTE, Nyack, on the Hudson.—The Spring Term will commence Feb. 3. Pupils entering any time previously, will be charged only from that date. Address Rev. L. DELOS MANSFIELD, President.

HOME INSTITUTE—TARRYTOWN, N. Y. Young ladies can pursue a thorough course of instruction in English and French, and enjoy the care and comfort of home. Address Miss M. W. METCALF.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—A Boarding School for Boys. The school year will commence Sept. 14. For circulars apply to D. S. ROWE, M. A., Principal.

ROSE HILL BOARDING SCHOOL for young girls, at Danbury, Conn., Mrs. C. M. WHITE, Principal.

MILITARY BOARDING SCHOOL, White Plains, N. Y. Principal, O. R. WILLIS, Ph. D.

GOLDEN HILL SEMINARY, FOR young ladies, at Bridgeport, Conn. For circulars, address the Principal, Miss EMILY NELSON.

WANTED—TO PURCHASE FOR CASH, A small school. Apply at Excelsior Agency, No. 54 West [illegible]-st.

AUCTION SALES.

CLINTON HALL BOOK SALE ROOMS and Art Galleries—LEAVITT, STREBEIGH & CO., Auctioneers:
AN EXTRAORDINARY SALE OF BOOKS—MONDAY EVENING, Jan. 17, and FOLLOWING EVENINGS, at 7 o'clock, sale of a MAGNIFICENT PRIVATE LIBRARY, comprising an exceedingly CHOICE COLLECTION OF BOOKS relating to America, of GREAT RARITY and VALUE. Also a very fine assortment of ENGLISH WORKS. The books in this library have been specially selected and comprise the best and most perfect editions in extra elegant bindings, ordered to suit the owner. Seldom has a library containing so many choice and scarce works been offered to the public by auction. Catalogues, price, 50 cents. Books on exhibition Friday morning.

EDWARD H. BROWN, Auctioneer.
BY T. R. MINTURN, BROWN & CO.—THIS DAY, (Friday,) Jan. 14, at 11 o'clock, within their store:
1,500 packages Malaga Raisins.
150 bags Walnuts.
300 cases Valencia Oranges.
60 bags Peanuts.
20 cases Ginger.
At 12 o'clock, on Pier No. 21 East River:
1,860 boxes fresh Sicily Oranges.
1,000 boxes fresh Sicily Lemons.
Cargo schooner *Eugenia*, from Palermo.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

CRUDE OIL REFINERY—ONE-HALF for the whole capacity, 500 barrels a week, on East River; small amount of cash required, and upon easy terms. Apply at No. [illegible] South-st.

$500 PROFIT IN A MONTH BY investment of $400 in staple goods. Call at No. 45 Liberty-st., Room No. 19.

AMUSEMENTS.

WALLACK'S.
Proprietor and Manager.......MR. LESTER WALLACK
Doors open at 7½ P. M.; to commence at 8 P. M.
THIS (FRIDAY) EVENING, WILL BE PRESENTED, WITH NEW MUSIC, SCENERY, APPOINTMENTS, UNIFORMS AND COSTUMES, Mr. T. W. ROBERTSON'S FINE MILITARY DRAMA, OURS.
A SPLENDID REGIMENTAL BAND, in addition to the usual orchestra of the theatre, has been engaged in order to give increased effect and beauty to the general pictures.
Characters by Mr. LESTER WALLACK, Mr. JOHN GILBERT, Mr. C. FISHER, Mr. B. T. RINGGOLD, Mr. J. C. WILLIAMSON, Mr. J. W. LEONARD, Mr. PECK, Mr. CURRAN, Miss LOUISA MOORE, Miss EFFIE GERMON, Miss E. MESTAYER, Miss DAY.
ACT FIRST. SHENDRYN GRANGE, WITH VIEW OF THE PARK AND DISTANT COUNTRY. A THUNDER SHOWER AND ITS CONSEQUENCES.
ACT SECOND. BOUDOIR AND DRAWING ROOM IN SIR ALEXANDER'S TOWN HOUSE. "THE GIRL I LEFT BEHIND ME."
ACT THIRD. THE HUT NEAR SEBASTOPOL. THE BAND OF "OURS."
SATURDAY—OURS.
MONDAY, TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY, OURS. OURS. OURS. OURS.
Due notice will be given of the repetition of CENTRAL PARK and WILD OATS. SCHOOL and LOST AT SEA in active preparation.
SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENT.
In answer to numerous inquiries at the box office, it is respectfully announced that A MATINEE OF "OURS" will be given SATURDAY WEEK, JAN. 22, At 1½ P. M. Doors open at 1 P. M. Box book now open.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Lessees and Managers......JARRETT & PALMER.
FIFTH APPEARANCE IN AMERICA OF MR. FECHTER, THE EMINENT EUROPEAN ACTOR, who will be supported by MISS CARLOTTA LE CLERCQ, THE DISTINGUISHED ENGLISH ACTRESS. On FRIDAY EVENING, Jan. 14, 1870, THE GRAND ROMANTIC DRAMA (in three acts) from the French of Victor Hugo, entitled RUY BLAS.
RUY BLAS..........MR. FECHTER
PRINCESS......MISS CARLOTTA LE CLERCQ
EVERY NIGHT DURING THE WEEK, RUY BLAS.
BOX SHEET OPEN SIX DAYS IN ADVANCE.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS.
14th-st., opposite Academy of Music.
L. B. LENT..........DIRECTOR
MATINEES AT 2½, WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.
POSITIVELY LAST WEEK of the exquisite Fairy Spectacle, CINDERELLA, in which the characters are sustained by A TROUPE OF SIXTY LITTLE CHILDREN. PAULINE HINDLEY, ROBERT STICKNEY, THE GREAT MELVILLE, AND ALL THE CELEBRATED ARTISTS of the unequaled New-York Circus Troupe in HIGHLY DIVERSIFIED ARENIC SCENES.

MR. G. VANDENHOFF'S READINGS.
New Hall of the Y. M. C. A., corner 23d-st. and 4th-av. SATURDAY EVENING, 15th. 1. Macbeth: Dagger, Soliloquy and Murder. Scene—Act II. 2. Dickens: Little Dombey at Blimber's. 3. Poetry, comic and pathetic, from various sources. 4. Dickens: The breaking up and Soiree at Blimber's. Reserved seats at McFarland's, No. 967 Broadway; Schirmer's, No. 701. Mr. Vandenhoff's address is No. 11 Washington-place.

THE NEW-YORK CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC, No. 82 5th-av., corner of 14th-st., and NO. 839 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Nos. [illegible] Court-st., near State, Brooklyn.
THE FIRST MUSICAL INSTITUTE IN AMERICA.
INSTRUCTION DAILY, from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M., in all branches of Vocal and Instrumental Music and the Modern Languages.
THIS CONSERVATORY, established upon identical principles, and ranking with the first of its kind in Europe, possesses the combination of advantages necessary for a rapid acquisition of that superior musical education for which its sister institutions abroad are so justly celebrated. By bringing together the ablest instructors of Europe and America, and concentrating their genius and skill at one fountain head, a Musical University has been formed, furnishing similar facilities for the study of music, at a price within the reach of all, as universities afford for the attainment of the highest standard of knowledge in the various branches of learning and science.
CLASS TEACHING, here applied to the study of music, substantiates the fact—established by experience of centuries in other classes of colleges—that this method of musical tuition cannot be equaled, when the best talents and care are employed in their conduct and management; the most brilliant and eminent of musicians are graduates of the Conservatories of Germany, Italy and France, where this system originated and is pursued; and our native institute supplies abundant evidence that no longer to those Conservatories alone does this honor belong.
TERMS—REGULAR CLASSES, $10 per quarter. PRIVATE INSTRUCTION, $[illegible] per quarter.
TO AVOID CONFUSION in appointing the DAYS and HOURS of instruction, applications for admission will be RECEIVED ONLY at the General Conservatory Offices, No. 839 BROADWAY, near 13th-st., New-York, No. [illegible] COURT-ST., near State, Brooklyn.

MUSICAL.

A GREAT OFFER.—HORACE WATERS, No. 481 Broadway, New-York, will dispose of one hundred pianos, melodeons and organs, of six first-class makers, at extremely low prices for cash during the holidays, or will take from $5 to $25 monthly until paid; the same to let, and rent money applied if purchased.

RAVEN & BACON, (ESTABLISHED 1829,) Manufacturers of Grand and Square Pianofortes; warerooms, No. 644 Broadway, New-York. We are now exhibiting new scale Pianos, which are superior to any made. Call and examine before purchasing.

IF YOU WANT A GOOD PIANO, CHEAP, call at L. P. CUMMINGS' warerooms, [illegible] Union-sq. Sold on installments or rented; any way to suit customers. Only look at them before you decide elsewhere.

LESSONS ON THE PIANO FORTE.—$5 per quarter of twenty lessons at the Mendelssohn Conservatory of Music, No. [illegible] East [illegible]-st., near 3d-av. Vocal music same terms. Best of teachers.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

SPECIAL NOTICE.
The undersigned having been for the last forty years a full, equal and senior partner of the lately dissolved firm of A. BININGER & CO., established in 1778, and having commenced anew next door below the old stand, under the firm name of A. BININGER CLARK & SON, (Successor,) have been restrained by Judge Gilbert, of the Supreme Court of New-York, from using my BAPTISMAL name of BININGER, also that of SUCCESSOR, I would hereby inform the public that for the present and until my name Bininger be restored to me by Judge Gilbert, I shall do business in the Wine, Liquor and Fine Family Grocery trade, under the name and title of ABRAHAM B. CLARK & SON, No. 96 Liberty-st.

DISSOLUTION OF COPARTNERSHIP.
The firm of D. H. GOODMAN & BRO. has been this day dissolved by mutual consent. Either of the partners is authorized to sign in liquidation.
D. H. GOODMAN,
SAMUEL GOODMAN.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing under the firm name of WM. EDGAR BIRD & CO. is hereby dissolved by mutual consent.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 31, 1869.
WM. EDGAR BIRD,
JAMES C. GODFREY.
The business of the late firm of WM. EDGAR BIRD & CO. will be continued by the undersigned at No. 61 Front-st. WM. EDGAR BIRD.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1870.
JAS. C. GODFREY has this day associated with himself Mr. T. J. MESERVEY, and will continue business under the firm name of J. C. GODFREY & CO., at No. 95 Front-st.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1870.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1870.
THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE THIS day entered into a copartnership, for the purpose of carrying on a wholesale coal business, under the firm name of WATTS BROTHERS & CO.
RICHARD HEATHER,
JAMES R. WATTS,
GEORGE WATTS.

THE UNDERSIGNED RESUMES THE butter, cheese and produce business at No. [illegible] Front-st., succeeding WM. A. KEELER.
JAMES R. KEELER.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1870.

MR. HENRY P. SEWALL, WHO has heretofore signed for us by procuration, is to-day admitted as a partner in our house.
GRINNELL, MINTURN & CO.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1870.

MR. F. T. TUNISON HAS BEEN ADMITTED a partner in our firm, commencing on 1st January, 1870. JAHNE, SMITH & CO.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 12, 1870.

WILLIAM A. HAINES, JR., AND JOHN K. MYERS, Jr., are this day admitted partners in our firm.
JAN. 1, 1870. HALSTED, HAINES & CO.

MISCELLANEOUS.

REDUCTION ON CABLE MESSAGES TO AND FROM HAVANA, CUBA.
TO TAKE EFFECT JAN. 1, 1870.
For ten words or less, counting address, date and signature, from any office of the Western Union Telegraph Company in the United States, east of the Mississippi River, including St. Louis, Mo., and excepting Key West, Fla., $5 (gold.) For each word over ten words, 40c. (gold.)
For ten words or less counting address, date and signature, from any office of the Western Union Telegraph Company west of the Mississippi River, excepting St. Louis, Mo., $7 50 (gold.) For each word over ten words, 75c. (gold.)

TWO DOUBLE GLUE KETTLES FOR sale; capacity about 25 gallons each. To be seen at No. [illegible] Pearl-st., up stairs.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE subscribers to the Northern Dispensary will be held at the Dispensary Building, corner of Waverley-place and Christopher-st., on FRIDAY EVENING, Jan. [illegible], at 7½ o'clock.
J. H. RHOADES, Secretary.

TO EXCHANGE—REAL ESTATE INSURANCE Stock, for merchandise of any description. Address W. F. LIVINGSTON, Box No. 112 Times Office.

AMUSEMENTS.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE.
Corner 23d-st. and 8th-av.
BENEFIT OF MISS DICKIE LINGARD, and positively last night but one of WM. HORACE AND ALICE DUNNING LINGARD.
FRIDAY, Jan. 14, 1870,
LAST TIMES. THE CAPTAIN OF THE WATCH. MISS NULLY PEIRIE, the accomplished Vocalist, in her beautiful OPERATIC GEMS. LAST TIMES. LINGARD SKETCHES. LAST TIMES. ELVINA; OR, I AND THE OTHER. LAST TIMES.
PLUTO. PLUTO.
SATURDAY, MATINEE AT 1.
MONDAY—First time, Robertson's beautiful comedy DAVID GARRICK, and reengagement for four nights only of Mr. and Mrs. HOWARD PAUL.
JOS. C. FOSTER'S Grand Spectacular and Legendary Romance, the TWELVE TEMPTATIONS, is rapidly approaching its completion, and will be produced in A FEW DAYS, at an outlay of over $75,000, and on a scale of splendor unparalleled in THIS OR ANY OTHER COUNTRY.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.
23d-st., between 5th and 6th avs.
EVERY EVENING EXCEPT SATURDAY. EDWIN BOOTH as HAMLET.
Entire new scenery......by William & Russell Smith
Costumes...........by..........Theo. Joyce
Properties.........by.........J. P. Dowd
Machinery.........by......Dumas and Assistants
SECOND HAMLET MATINEE On SATURDAY, Jan. 15, at 1.
SATURDAY EVENING, EMMA WALLER in her great character of MEG MERRILIES.
Seats secured six days in advance at the box office of the theatre, or at its branch ticket office, at the music store of C. H. Ditson & Co., No. 711 Broadway.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.
NOTICE.—In consequence of the length of the play of HAMLET, and to enable all to witness the CLOSING SCENE, the curtain will rise precisely at 7½ o'clock.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
LAST NIGHTS AND LAST MATINEES. THE WRITING ON THE WALL. THE WRITING ON THE WALL. THE PIECE IS SPLENDIDLY MOUNTED, AND ADMIRABLY ACTED BY A STRONG AND EFFICIENT COMPANY.
Ferguson Trotter, (of Piccadilly)..........GEO. L. FOX
Supported by the following ladies and gentlemen: Messrs. Studley, Mortimer, Becks, Ryner, Cashman, &c. Mesdames Longmore, Vernon, Wright, Noble, &c.
IN ACT 2, THE INTRODUCTION OF GEO. L. FOX'S MODEL FARM.
ON MONDAY NEXT, JAN. 17, MR. GEO. L. FOX WILL APPEAR IN TWO DRAMAS.
PAUL PRY..........in..........PAUL PRY
JAQUES STROP......in.....ROBERT MACAIRE

THEATRE FRANCAIS.
OPERA BOUFFE SEASON OF 1870.
Commencing MONDAY, Jan. 24.
First appearance here in OPERA BOUFFE of the renowned Prima Donna, Mrs. HOWARD PAUL, who has been engaged to sing her unrivaled part of LA GRAND DUCHESSE, in Offenbach's famous opera LA GRAND DUCHESSE DE GEROLSTEIN, in which she created an extraordinary furor for over 100 consecutive nights at the Olympic Theatre, London.

TAMMANY. N. Y. A. CO.
SEVENTH WEEK of the popular burlesque, BAD DICKEY. BAD DICKEY.
Elegant scenery, popular music, and elaborate costumes. Second week of the great Allen, Pettengill, Delehanty, and Hengler's Minstrels, and Brass Band. New acts, new songs, new dances. Twenty-two performers. Admission, 30 cents. Matinee SATURDAYS.

BOWERY THEATRE.
Last TWO NIGHTS of Mr. JAMES MACE, the Champion of the World. Also, Mr. POOLEY MACE. A GRAND SET-TO. TOM AND JERRY. Joan of Arc. Village Barber. Game Cock of the Wilderness.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.
NO. 585 BROADWAY.
GREAT SUCCESS—HUNDREDS TURNED AWAY.
Screams of laughter at the new pantomime of HASH. THE BEST HASH IN THE CITY.
Hash you not seen the new Pantomime!
Delightful yells at the Fat Men's Ball. The Fat Men's Ball the Princes's greatest Burlesque. Take your partners to the Fat Men's Ball TO-NIGHT.

ANNA MEHLIG HAS THE HONOR TO announce that her FIRST CONCERT will take place at STEINWAY HALL, WEDNESDAY EVENING, Jan. 19, assisted by the following eminent artists:
MME. ELIZA GARLATI, Soprano.
Mr. WENZEL KOPTA, Violin.
Mr. F. BERGNER, Violoncello.
CHARLES FRADEL, Conductor.
Tickets of admission, $1, for sale at the ticket office of the hall; G. Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway, and at all the principal music stores.

GLEE AND MADRIGAL.
FIRST CONCERT, SECOND SEASON.
Sixty choice voices at Steinway Hall, TUESDAY EVENING, Jan. 18, at 8 o'clock.
Mr. JAMES A. JOHNSON, Conductor.
Tickets $1, reserved seats, 50 cents extra; to be had at KIRBY'S, No. 633 Broadway, and at door on evening of the Concert.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S
CLASSES FOR DANCING.
At No. 212 5th-av. on Mondays, Thursdays, or Tuesdays and Fridays.
At No. 681 5th-av., on Wednesdays and Saturdays, or Saturday mornings.
Also, evening classes on Mondays and Thursdays for gentlemen. Class now forming for Monday and Thursday mornings. Send for a circular.

DE GARMO'S
DANCING ACADEMY,
NO. 82 5TH-AV., CORNER 14TH-ST.
Morning, Afternoon and Evening Classes—Tuesdays and Fridays. Wednesdays and Saturdays.

HLASKO'S ACADEMY OF DANCING, No. [illegible] West 24th-st.—Morning and afternoon classes daily. Gentlemen Monday and Thursday, at 8 P. M.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON the 5th day of January, A. D. 1870, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of BENJAMIN LODER, of Rye, in the county of Westchester and State of New-York, carrying on business in New-York City, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 7 Beekman-street, corner of Nassau, Rooms Nos. 3 and 4, in the City of New-York, before James F. Dwight, Esq., Register, on the 2d day of February, A. D. 1870, at 12 o'clock M.
S. R. HARLOW, U. S. Marshal, as Messenger Southern District of New-York.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JOHN N. DRAKE, Bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by said John N. Drake in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the Act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 28th day of January, 1870, at 12 o'clock M., at the office of Mr. John Fitch, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 41 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 8th day of January, 1870.
ja7-law3wF* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of ANTHONY L. DE VERTU, Bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by said Anthony L. De Vertu, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 28th day of January, 1870, at 12 o'clock M., at the office of Mr. John Fitch, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 44 Wall-street, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 8th day of January, 1870.
ja7-law3wF* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of ANDREW J. RICHARDS, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—A warrant in bankruptcy has been issued by said Court against the estate of Andrew J. Richards, of the City of New-York, of the County of New-York, of the State of New-York, in said district, adjudged a bankrupt upon the petition of his creditors, and the payment of any debts and the delivery of any property belonging to said bankrupt, to him or to his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law. A meeting of the creditors of said bankrupt, to prove their debts and choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy to be holden at No. 7 Beekman-st., corner of Nassau, Rooms Nos. 3 and 4, in the City of New-York, in said district, on the 3d day of February, A. D. 1870, at 12 o'clock M., at the office of James F. Dwight, Esq., one of the Registers in Bankruptcy of said Court.
S. R. HARLOW, Marshal—Messenger.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JOSEPH HUGHES.—In Bankruptcy.—Sir—This is to give notice that I have filed my final accounts as assignee of the estate of Joseph Hughes, bankrupt, in said Court, and that at the third general meeting of the creditors of said bankrupt, which will be held at the office of John Fitch, Esq., Register, No. 44 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, on the 28th day of January, 1870, at 2 o'clock P. M., I shall apply to said Court for the settlement of my said accounts and for a discharge from all liability as assignee of said estate, in accordance with the provisions of the twenty-eighth section of the Bankrupt act of March 2, 1867.—Dated New-York, Jan. 13, 1870.
Yours, &c., WM. W. STONE, Assignee.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States, Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of Alta Vela Guano Company, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—This is to give notice, that a special meeting of the creditors of said bankrupt will be held at No. 7 Beekman-st., in the City of New-York, on the 28th day of January, 1870, at 12 o'clock M., before James F. Dwight, Esq., Register, pursuant to an order made by the Court herein, for the purposes named in the twenty-eighth section of the Bankrupt act of March 2, 1867.—Dated, New-York, Jan. 10, 1870.
JOHN SEDGWICK, No. 137 Broadway, New-York City, Assignee, &c.

LOCAL NEWS IN BRIEF.

NEW-YORK.

The regular monthly meeting of the American Phonographic Society was held on Wednesday evening, at Packard's Rooms, No. 937 Broadway. The President, Mr. Jas. E. Munson, presided. The principal business of the evening was the election of officers for the ensuing year. The following were chosen: President, Mr. Jas. E. Munson; Vice-President, Mr. R. L. Dugdale; Recording Secretary, Miss Emma Pray; Corresponding Secretary, Mr. A. H. Kram; Treasurer, Mr. J. E. Whitley; Librarian, Mr. L. F. Post. After the election, the President, Mr. Munson, addressed the Society on the "History of Phonography."

At the Union Iron Works, of which Messrs. Secor & Co. are the proprietors, located at the foot of Twentieth-street, East River, with branch shops at Nos. 96, 98 and 100 Washington-street, there are now building a number of engines, boilers and other machinery, among which are two large marine boilers, weighing some fifty tons each, for the steamship *Merrimack*, of the United States and Brazil Steamship Company; two large marine boilers of about forty tons each, for the steamship *Magnolia*, of the Charleston line; two large boilers for the Rush-street Sugar House; one 125-horse power engine and boilers, and other machinery for the large marble works of Mr. Sherwood; a pair of 100-horse power boilers for the Brooklyn Chemical Works; boilers for the People's Gas Company of Brooklyn, and for Dunn's carriage factory; two small engines and boilers, and other machinery for the Southern market. They also have a large force engaged in repairing steamships, steamboats and other machinery.

Mr. James Lenox, of this City, proposes to convey to trustees a block of land somewhere between Seventy-second and Seventy-sixth streets, opposite the Park, as a site for the building of the new Lenox Library, about to be incorporated, and to give $300,000, or any larger sum that may be needed, to erect it. In addition to this, he will, it is said, hand over to the trustees his entire collection of statuary, paintings and books as a beginning for the library, and he declares that no further sums of money shall be withheld that may be demanded to make it the finest library in the country. The library will be a free gift to the City. The new Presbyterian Hospital, now erecting on Seventh-street, at a cost of $1,000,000, is another of this gentleman's benefactions.

The Captain and crew of the brig *Sailor Boy* were brought to New-York by the brig *Harvest Queen*, from Bermuda. Captain Swinerton reports that on Jan. 3, latitude 36°, longitude 67° North, he experienced a terrific gale from the south to the southwest, lasting three days, during which time his vessel was completely dismasted and sprung a leak on the 7th inst. in latitude 35° 24', longitude 66° 52', the brig being then in a sinking condition. The crew were taken off by the brig *Harvest Queen*. The *Sailor Boy* was bound from this port to New-Orleans, was four and a half years old, 250 tons burden, and belonged to Sheboygan.

We understand that Major-General Daniel Pratt, "the Great American Traveler," has challenged Rev. George Francis Train to a public discussion of the tariff question and cognate subjects at the Academy of Music. As both these gentlemen are self-nominated candidates for the Presidency, the proposed discussion would attract a vast audience. Both the gentlemen have gained notoriety in the field of oratory, and have equally received attention from the press. As to whether or not Mr. Train has accepted the General's challenge we are not advised.

George Wendover, *alias* Bedford, *alias* Shelby, was arrested yesterday on a charge of grand larceny. It appears that the accused, on the 8th of May, 1869, entered the slopshop of Geo. W. McGuire, at No. 183 South-street, where he purchased a coat, a pair of pantaloons, a vest, a pair of boots, a hat, a shirt, a pair of socks, a necktie, and a pair of gloves, for which the proprietor demanded the moderate sum of $49 25. The customer proceeded to invest his person in the garments selected, and then seized a favorable opportunity to walk out of the store. Justice Cox held him for trial.

Mrs. Jane S. Griffin, the reader, was arrested yesterday afternoon at her residence No. 173 Clinton-place, at the suit of O'Donaghue, of No. 75 Franklin-street, for a printing bill amounting to $107. She was taken to the Sheriff's office, but allowed to return home accompanied by a deputy, who is responsible for her appearance to-day at 10. The warrant for her arrest was obtained on the ground of her intended departure for Europe on Saturday next.

Frederick R. Hartman, the lawyer arrested on Tuesday on a charge of forging two tax receipts, was yesterday fully committed for trial by Justice Cox in the sum of $2,000 bail, he having waived an examination previously demanded.

Mrs. Regina Busick, aged 72 years, of No. 166 West Forty-first-street, fell down stairs, yesterday, at No. 314 West Thirty-ninth-street, and sustained such injuries as resulted in her death a few minutes after. Coroner Keenan held an inquest at the Twentieth Precinct Police Station.

Professor Bascom, of Williams College, author of a new work on Psychology, and several powerful papers which have lately appeared in *Putnam's Monthly*, will lecture this evening before the American Institute on "The Connection of Natural Science and Mental Philosophy." The lecture will be given in the great hall of the Cooper Union, commencing at 8 o'clock.

Coroner Rollins held an inquest yesterday at No. 62 West Forty-third-street, over the remains of Richard De Voe, aged 25, a coachman employed at Henry Elder's stables, No. 4 West Forty-fifth-street. He died from concussion of the brain, six hours after a fall from his seat, while driving a carriage. Verdict in accordance.

Albert Felix Craig was arraigned before Justice Cox yesterday at the Tombs, on a charge of stealing $72 in money, a piece of silk and a gold watch and chain, both valued at $150, the property of Susan Brody, of No. 22 Spring-street, and was remanded.

William Mulcahy, an Irish laborer, 40 years of age, while at work yesterday in a sewer in One Hundred and Fourteenth-street, between Third and Fourth avenues, had his leg broken by the earth caving in upon him. He was taken home.

Thomas Murphy, a longshoreman, living at No. 34 Cherry-street, yesterday morning beat his wife Eliza so terribly that she was removed to Bellevue Hospital.

Wednesday afternoon Officers Doyle and Lawler, of the Harbor Police, noticed a truck standing in front of No. 110 South-street, and seeing it to be deserted made inquiries and could find no one claiming to own it, or the seven bales of cotton valued at $875 with which it was loaded. They therefore seized the cotton and delivered it to the Property Clerk, where it can be obtained by the owner after the necessary expenditure of trouble and money in hunting it.

The smallpox is dying out. Only eight cases were reported yesterday.

The annual ball of the members of the Barbers' Union was held last evening at the New-York Casino, East Houston-street, and was largely attended. Dancing commenced shortly after 10 o'clock, and was continued till an advanced hour this morning.

Two boys, named Andrew Duffy and Charles Beck, were yesterday afternoon playing with a loaded musket in the shop of Beck's father, in Sixth-avenue, near Fifty-second-street, when the piece was accidentally discharged by Duffy, and Beck received the contents of the weapon in his back. He was so severely wounded that death ensued soon after his arrival at his father's residence, No. 975 Eighth-avenue.

An unknown boy, aged 12, was run over by a Harlem train at Forty-fifth-street, yesterday, and instantly killed.

A fire occurred last night in the St. Cloud Hotel, corner of Broadway and Forty-second-street, Rand Bros., proprietors. They sustained trifling loss and are insured for $75,000. D. W. James owns the building; damage, $75. Another fire occurred in the carpenter shop of Alfred Shaesbrook, No. 169 Centre-street. Damage, $100. The proprietor was severely burned about the face while extinguishing the flames. Taken to the New-York Hospital.

The Seventh Ward Tammany Hall Ward Committee met last evening, and organized by electing Wilson Weddenbaum Chairman; L. Burke and John Callahan Secretaries; Jacob F. Vallentine Treasurer, and William Long Sergeant-at-Arms.

The Amicus Club of the Ninth Ward gave its annual dance at Irving Hall last evening. The festivities were enjoyed by a large and select assemblage. Mr. Charles H. Evans acted as floor manager on the occasion. The following are the officers of the Club: Charles L. Crear, President; John T. McGraham, Vice-President; J. Sherman Brownell, Treasurer; James McDonough, Corresponding Secretary; John E. Rutherford, Recording Secretary.

BROOKLYN.

The trial of Edwin Perry for the alleged murder of Thomas Hayes, was continued yesterday in the Kings County Court of Oyer and Terminer. Counsel on both sides summed up, and the case will be given to the jury to-day.

Terrence Mahoney, who was arrested for the alleged stealing of nine bags of coffee, valued at $260, from the Harbeck stores, on the evening of Dec. 20, 1869, the time when Hayes was murdered, was held to bail in $5,000 yesterday.

The safe in the pork-packing establishment of Mr. J. B. Pomeroy, in Grand-street, near Third, E. D., was assailed by burglars yesterday morning, but they were alarmed by the Police and escaped. The safe was too much for all the efforts of the thieves, who must have been at work on it for hours.

Rev. Henry Ward Beecher has sent to Father Hyacinthe a full set of his sermons as published by Ford & Co., each volume containing his autograph. Some friends in New-York and Brooklyn have sent to the learned Carmelite a fine copy of the Scriptures in English and French, bearing the following inscription: "To Rev. Father Hyacinthe, with the Christian salutations of some of his American friends. December, 1869."

A team of horses attached to a carriage driven by Mr. John Smith, of Middle Village, L. I., ran away last evening, in Myrtle-avenue, near Marcy-avenue. The carriage was shattered and Mr. Smith thrown out, and four of his ribs broken and his head badly bruised. The team drew the carriage upon the sidewalk near Tompkins-avenue, where it ran over a little girl, named Louisa Pfirschmeyer, who was severely injured. The animals were finally secured, and the injured parties conveyed home.

A fire took place in the house of W. Hastings, No. 128 Henry-street, yesterday morning. Damage was sustained to the amount of $800; insured.

Mrs. Oliphant, who keeps a little store at No. 47 James-street, was knocked down by an intruder yesterday. Her money drawer was robbed of $12. The thief escaped. Mrs. Oliphant was severely bruised about the face and head.

LONG ISLAND.

At the annual meeting of the Farmers' Protective Union, at Hunter's Point, Monday, the following officers were chosen for the ensuing year: Robert Willets, of Flushing, President; Isaac H. Cocks, Old Westbury, Vice-President; E. H. Seaman, Central Park, Secretary; H. L. Wyckoff, New-Lotts, Treasurer; D. F. Atkins and A. T. Wyckoff, of Hunter's Point, Superintendents; also seventeen Directors. Most of the old Board were reelected.

James S. Shipman, of Newtown; Oscar Darling, of Flushing; R. W. Conklin, of Jamaica; O. S. Denton, of Hempstead, and S. I. Mitchell, of North Hempstead, have been made a Board of Engineers by the Supervisors of Queens County, for the purpose of retracing, determining and establishing the respective town lines of the county, and to fix proper metes and bounds. This action has been found necessary on account of the difficulty in collecting taxes on property near the boundary lines of several of the towns. In some instances property thus situated has been assessed in two towns, and in such cases it cannot be collected.

The whale killed off Amagansett last Friday will make about twenty-five barrels of oil. He was fastened to by Captain G. Edwards and killed by Captain Joshua Edwards, and landed on Nepeague Beach, near Montauk. They have at several points on the Long Island coast regular whaling crews, and a watch is kept for the appearance of whales. This is the first whale caught this season.

While the graders were at work, a day or two since, on the Sag Harbor Branch Railroad, they came to a hole in the sand from which, from time to time, numerous black snakes made their appearance, which were immediately killed. They were over fifty in number, and measured from three to six feet in length. On digging down about ten feet below the surface, they came upon the nest, about as large as a corn basket, made warm and cozy.

A house at Long Swamp occupied by an old hermit named Mand, was burned a few evenings since. The occupant, Mand, perished in the building. He was a German and had no relatives in this country.

There are 677 taxable dogs in Huntington, and the tax on them amounts to $413 50.

The new Universalist Church in course of erection at Huntington, will cost about $9,000. Its size is 38½ by 57½ feet.

An effort is being made to secure a new Post Office, to be called Green Lane, at Centre Pond Station, Long Island Railroad.

Petitions are being circulated in South Hampton in favor of having the mails for Sag Harbor and the Hamptons carried over the Branch Railroad, instead of carrying them *via* Greenport.

John H. Gregory, of Sag Harbor, has been appointed Inspector of Customs at Key West, Fla.

The grading on the Sag Harbor Branch Railroad will be completed this month. It is expected that the rails will be laid into South Hampton village, ten miles from Sag Harbor, at the close of the month.

There is a "barber's itch" suit pending in Huntington.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

The contract for the new bridge at Pelham, near New-Rochelle, has been awarded to Frederick A. Seaver, of New-York. The bridge is to be 400 feet in length, built of iron tubular columns, after the Moseley pattern, and to cost $20,000. G. Howard Ellis is the engineer who has the construction of the work in charge. The design of the structure is of a nature ornamental as well as useful.

As Roundsman Weston, of the Metropolitan Police at Yonkers, was passing through Main-street, in that village, about 12 o'clock Wednesday night, he noticed two suspicious-looking young men, whom he was induced to watch. After following them some distance, he stepped up to them, and interrogated them in regard to their movements. Each of them put his hand to his pocket with the evident intention of bringing out some weapon. Officer Weston at once ordered them to hold up their hands, and keep them in that position, or he would shoot them on the spot, and ordered them to accompany him to the Station House, where an ugly-looking slungshot was found upon one, and a formidable knife upon the other. They were taken before Justice Atkins, and each was committed to prison in default of $500 bail for carrying concealed weapons. They gave their names as George W. Merchant and George F. Benet.

The annual election for directors of the Westchester County Fire (late Mutual) Insurance Company, held at the Company's office, New-Rochelle, on Wednesday, resulted in the choice of George J. Penfield, Wm. H. Pemberton, John M. Masterson, Homer A. Whitney, Thomas C. Griffin, Wm. Cauldwell, Leeman B. Tripp, Henry Clement, John W. Hutton, S. D. Gifford, John W. Mills, Daniel H. Little, Wm. H. Bowne, Daniel D. Demarest, Elisha Crawford, Lyman Cobb, Jr., Samuel M. Purdy, George R. Cowles, Benjamin Hegeman, John B. Haskin, N. Holmes Odell, John E. Marshall, Edward Burdsall, Thomas L. Disbrow and George B Crawford.

Mr. George Haight, a well-known citizen of Bedford, attempted to commit suicide a day or two ago by cutting his throat with a razor. He became insane some time ago, and was sent to the State Lunatic Asylum at Utica, but recovered and returned home. While laboring under another fit of insanity he attempted the rash act. After his wounds were dressed he was taken back to the Utica Asylum.

NEW-JERSEY.

The residence of William Smith, in Jersey City, at No. 257 South Sixth-street, was entered by thieves on Wednesday afternoon, and robbed of jewelry and clothing, valued at about $400. An entrance was effected through the hall door while the family were in the lower part of the house.

Mr. Edward Palmer, a gentleman well known in Sussex County, N. J., died on Tuesday evening at his residence in Newton, very suddenly, and under suspicious circumstances. It was reported that he died of lockjaw, but Drs. Rosback and Miller, who attended him, entertained suspicions that he had been poisoned. Their suspicions were aided by the fact that some persons connected with him had taken great pains to have his death ascribed to lockjaw. On Wednesday evening the case was laid before the District-Attorney, and an inquest will be held immediately. Inquiries made yesterday revealed the fact that Mrs. Palmer and a friend of hers named Brown had been improperly intimate, and it is strongly suspected that they were concerned in Mr. Palmer's death.

The Democrats of Newark are still excited over the mutiny of Alderman Cain, who defeated the election of Democratic officers in the Common Council by casting his vote with the Republicans. It is alleged that an arrangement was made with the Republicans of his Ward at the time of the Charter election, by which he received a large number of Republican votes, thus securing his election. Yesterday morning one Wm. M. Ward, the proprietor of a saloon in Market-street, made an affidavit, stating that soon after the election he had a conversation with a Republican at a fair in Sussex County, where it was stated by the latter that $3,000 had been deposited for the purpose of buying out one of the Democratic Aldermen. It was then stated that Alderman Cain was the man who was to sell his vote. The Democrats regard this as pretty positive proof against the Alderman, and this, with the other developments that are being published daily in the Democratic organ, increases their indignation.

The trials of Gottlieb Schneider, David Lang and John Schulehardt, the church burglars, whose operations in Middlesex, Union and Hudson Counties, caused considerable excitement a few days since, were continued in the Middlesex County Court yesterday. They have been found guilty on five indictments for breaking, entering and stealing in Middlesex County. The trials will be continued to-day.

Miss Edith O'Gorman declaimed against Romanism to a large audience in the Tabernacle, in Jersey City, last evening.

A religious revival, through which thirty conversions are reported to have been effected, is in progress at St. Paul's M. E. Church in Jersey City.

James Ward was yesterday committed by Justice Cutter, of Jersey City, on a charge preferred by the Overseer of the Poor of abandoning his family.

The Hudson County Board of Freeholders have adopted a petition to the Legislature praying for the location of a branch Lunatic Asylum upon the County Farm, and have offered to donate to the State as much of the farm as is necessary for the purpose.

William Graintzow, yesterday, had his right leg drawn between the rollers at the India rubber factory in Wayne-street, Jersey City, and the flesh of the thigh torn from the bone, besides having the bone broken. He was removed to the hospital and cared for.

Charles Sumner, John H. Johnson and Chas. Smith, three brokers doing business in New-York, were arrested in Jersey City at a late hour on Wednesday night for drunkenness and disorderly conduct. They were discharged by Recorder Martindale yesterday, upon their promise to pay the damages caused by them to an unfinished sewer in Jersey-avenue.

Thomas Cooper and John Martin, two discharged prisoners from the Hudson County Jail, met in Newark-avenue, Jersey City, yesterday afternoon, and had a desperate battle, which was terminated at last by the appearance of Police Officer Welch. The belligerents were locked up.

Hudson Lodge I. O. of O. F., of Jersey City, reports $1,687 receipts for the year 1869, and $855 expenditures.

John Belmont was yesterday committed to the County Jail on a charge of having taken a piece of cloth from before the store of P. H. Hamblon, on Newark-avenue, in Jersey City.

It has just been discovered that a man, named Crossman, who had an office in Jersey City, has for over a year been engaged in forging the signatures of claimants to soldiers' claim papers and procuring the money due upon them. He has fled.

James Swinnerton, who accidentally shot himself in Newark, on Tuesday, is not likely to recover.

The Erie Company will soon open a new depot between Passaic and Clifton, to be called Rindale.

The mystery of the lost children of Wynockie still remains unsolved. The search is continued daily by hundreds of persons.

Mr. James Bell, of Paterson, has filed bonds of $3,000 with the United States District-Attorney, at Trenton, for his appearance to show cause why thirty-one packages of distilled spirits recently seized shall not be condemned and sold.

Barney Rainbow, a boy 14 years of age, was shockingly scalded yesterday morning, by falling into a tub of boiling water at Scott's Mill, Paterson.

Efforts are being made to induce operatives in Passaic and Paterson to migrate to a Connecticut factory village.

The New-Jersey Academy, to be incorporated by the Legislature, will be located at Paterson and will have an endowment of $50,000.

Captain A. C. Griffin has been appointed Emigrant agent of the Erie Railway, in place of Edward Hogan, resigned.

A party of engineers of the New-Jersey Western Railroad Company are engaged in surveying various lines along the eastern section of the City of Paterson, with a view to determining the route by which the Midland Railroad may be most easily constructed.

Paterson is overrun with fastidious street beggars, who deposit in the gutters all the food given them by the charitable.

Bernard Duffy, a boy 15 years of age, was committed to the Paterson Jail yesterday for assault and battery upon his mother.

The internal revenue receipts for 1869, from Passaic and Bergen Counties, amounted to $291,851 17. This does not include the tax on distilled liquors.

At the late semi-annual meeting of the Trustees of the College of New-Jersey, Princeton, the degree of Doctor of Divinity was conferred upon Rev. Chas. A. Aiken, President of Union College, N. Y., and the degree of LL.D. on the venerable Joseph W. Scott, of New-Brunswick, of the Class of 1795.

The Cooke Abduction Case—The Prisoner Discharged by Justice Cox.

Little remains to be said in regard to this most unfortunate affair. Yesterday morning Rev. Horace Cooke, who was arrested on Wednesday night for an assault upon an editor of the *World*, was arraigned before Justice Cox, at the Tombs, to answer the complaint. As no one appeared to prosecute, he was discharged, and was soon afterwards lost sight of in the crowds in attendance upon the Court.

Advices up to a late hour from his residence in Seventh-street are to the effect that he had not made his appearance at any time during the day or night. Mrs. Cooke, who has recovered to a certain extent her usual calmness, after the excitement through which she has passed, was occupied during the day in packing her household goods preparatory to taking up her residence elsewhere. It is said by those well informed, that an arrangement has been made by which Mr. and Mrs. Cooke will once more be united. Miss Johnston is at home, carefully guarded by her parents, who state, in addition to what was said yesterday, that the elopement was on her part entirely unpremeditated up to the hour of leaving school, when Cooke met her. He had for some time past, it is alleged, been working upon her susceptibilities, and was constantly urging her to leave her home, but she persistently refused to yield to his solicitations until in a moment of excitement and ignorant of the construction which would be placed upon her action and its consequences, she went with him.

Owing to the frenzied state in which Cooke was represented to have been when last seen, it was deemed best by the Police authorities to station an officer in the vicinity of his residence last night, so that if he returned to his home and attempted to commit any violence, his family would receive due protection.

De La Salle Catholic Association.

The second anniversary of the De La Salle Catholic Association last evening at Steinway Hall was largely attended. The Association—which is of a purely literary character—was established upwards of two years ago, under the direction of the Christian Brothers, with the object of bringing the Catholic young men of the City together in the debating class, and by the interchange of ideas and taste for literature which such exercises are calculated to inspire, rendering them better able to fulfill the varied positions in life to which they may be called. At its inception numberless difficulties presented themselves, but its founder, Brother John, of the Fifty-second-street schools, conscious of the laudable nature of the work he had undertaken, was steadfast, and, supported by some influential Catholic gentlemen of the City, was finally enabled to bring it to a successful issue. To-day it ranks among the most valued institutions of the City, and the names on the roll of membership could be counted by thousands. The centre hall of the Association is on Fifty-second-street, and is provided with an excellent library, to which all have free access. Weekly debates take place, in which all the advanced members participate, and recently it has started a monthly periodical, which is contributed to only by the members themselves. It is entitled the *D La Salle Monthly*, and is devoted to literary and scientific subjects, written in a style that could bear comparison with more admired periodicals. The entertainment last evening consisted of recitations and original essays descriptive of scenes in everyday life. The band of the Association was in attendance, and discoursed a choice selection of music. Mr. Michael L. Sigerson delivered an appropriate address, which was received with great applause. The entertainment lasted two hours, and gave general satisfaction.

The Tuckahoe Tragedy.

John Brophy, who was shot at Upper Tuckahoe on Sunday night last, by Jas. Spollan, in front of the latter's store, died about 8 o'clock yesterday in great agony. The deceased was sensible to the last moment, but constantly suffered so much pain that he never communicated to his wife a statement of the circumstances under which the fatal shot was fired. Coroner Smith, of Hastings, held an inquest yesterday afternoon, and the jury rendered a verdict to the effect that John Brophy came to his death by being shot with a pistol in the hands of James Spollan, for whose arrest Coroner Smith issued his warrant and placed it in the hands of Constable Creavey. The previous evening Jas. Spollan caused the arrest of John Shay, Jos. Shay and Michael Purcell, on a charge of committing an assault with intent to kill Mrs. Spollan, who was very severely wounded in the affray, and lies in a critical condition.

Festival of the Arion Society.

The Arion Society gave the first of its carnival festivals of the season at the Germania Assembly Rooms last night. The large hall of the building was well filled with ladies and gentlemen, every one of the latter wearing, as is usual on such occasions, a clown's cap. The first part of the programme was a Woman's Rights Convention, in which eleven members of the Society, called the "Small Council," all in woman's dress, and a master of ceremonies, appeared. Mr. Paul Schoene was master of ceremonies, and the convention was composed of Messrs. Anthony Menkels, President; Philip Staufer, Secretary; Paul Schutze, Assistant Secretary; J. O. Hundt, R. Katzenmayer, G. Locoboer, H. Mers, O. A. Randel, W. Rauach, R. Schindler and B. Stockhardt. Comic credentials having been presented by the members of the Convention to its President, the woman's suffrage question was treated in a humorous way by Mr. Jos. Neustaedter, the President of the Arion Society, in the negative, and Messrs. Schindler and Staufer, the latter members of the Convention, in the affirmative. The second part of the programme consisted of the appointing of a Cabinet by the President of the Small Council, reciting the minutes of the Arion Society of last year in verse, singing a song in English, of Mr. Amos Cummings, entitled "Brothers in-Law," by Mr. Charles Triacca, and the reading of a comic journal of the Society, by Mr. C. Barder. The following humorous German songs were sung by the Society during the evening: "Woman's Rights," by Mr. C. F. Triacca; "Our Caps," by Mr. A. Menkels; leading artists in Rhyme, by Mr. H. [illegible], and clownish medley, by Mr. C. [illegible]. The entertainment, which was a very enjoyable one throughout, wound up with a ball.

MORE ERIE TROUBLES.

Another Strike—Action of the Employes Yesterday—Many of them Discharged.

The Erie Railway strikers are fighting over now the same ground which they contested with the Company some months ago. It was then a struggle for regular and punctual payment of wages. It is the same now. They then gained their point. The Company agreed to pay the men at Long Dock on the 12th of each month, the 12th came, but no money, and the men quitted work. Before doing so, however, they offered to their employers the alternative of a strike or of immediate payment. The Company in reply represented to them through their master mechanic that the illness of their paymaster was the cause of delay, and assured them that they should have their money by 10 o'clock yesterday morning. This arrangement fell far short of satisfying them, and they dropped their tools and left their shops. An hour later they held a meeting to consider the situation. They decided to continue in their course and to send to the Convention of the Mutual Protective Association of the Erie Railway employes, now in session at Binghamton, a telegram announcing the state of affairs, and praying for advice as to their future course, and asking that information of the matter be sent to shops at other points along the line. It was then decided to defer further action in the premises until an answer should have been received.

Yesterday morning at 10 o'clock no answer to the telegram had been received, and the strikers again convened to consult as to what was best to be done in the premises. It was decided to send out a telegram the counterpart to that which had been sent on the previous evening. The telegram was sent over the wires of the Western Union Telegraph Company—the same that had carried that of Wednesday. On inquiry it was discovered that the dispatch would have to pass over wires controlled by the Railway Company. This discovery seemed to explain the reason why no answer had been received to the first telegram. It was suspected that it had been intercepted by the Company and had not reached its destination. This theory finds confirmation in the fact that up to 10 o'clock last night no reply had been received.

This suspicion, coupled with a recollection that the Company had, during the continuation of the former strike, controlled the answers to telegrams sent, gave rise at the meeting of yesterday morning to more reliable action on the part of the strikers. They decided to send to the Convention a delegate charged with the delivery of the information and the prayers contained in the telegrams, and Mr. Hill was selected for the purpose. He reached Binghamton probably at 5 o'clock last evening, and is expected to return during the forenoon of to-day.

A resolution was also adopted expressive of a determination to stay out until paid; and, even then, not to resume work until all hands shall have resumed their places.

It was also resolved by the members present to address a petition to the mechanics hereabouts, praying them as they favor labor in its contest with capital, to desist from accepting situations offered them by the Company.

Should any, however, see fit in the face of such an appeal to take the places in the shops vacated by the strikers, the latter do not propose to interfere with them in any way. All who will work for the Company under such circumstances, are at liberty to do so. It is hoped among the men that in case the Company fail to restore them to their places willingly, it will be forced into doing so by a general strike along the line of the road. If this should take place, the Company would seem to have no other resource than to accede to the demands of its members. It will undoubtedly be partly impelled to this course by the fact, generally admitted among its officials, that no new men can do the work as well as the old them.

So much for the action on the part of the strikers. The Company itself has taken a no less decided stand. It offered to all those who were willing to resume work at 8 o'clock yesterday morning the privilege of doing so, but directed all who were not inclined to do so to consider themselves as being discharged, and to call at 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon for their money. But four men and a few apprentices took advantage of the Company's offer. The balance yesterday received their pay up to the hour of quitting and were discharged. Those who ought to know say that this action on the part of the Company will not be recalled, and that the discharge of the men is a finality of their relations to the Company. New men will be employed in their places.

Later intelligence announces that the paymaster returned at 11 o'clock last night from a trip up the road, and that he had discharged a number of the hands along the line. The Company is advertising for 200 extra hands.

The Sleepy Hollow Murderer—Another Attempt at Suicide.

Isaac Van Wart Buckout made another attempt on Wednesday evening to commit suicide. During a brief absence of the person who has been watching him for several nights past, Buckout, notwithstanding the fact that he is handcuffed, contrived to get a handkerchief—a necktie—nicely adjusted around his neck with a slip noose, and fastened it to the chain which supports his bed, so that by rolling himself off his bunk to the floor it would soon have the effect of strangling him. The state of affairs was discovered on return of the guard, who frustrated his plans, and Buckout remarked: "You came back just a little too soon for me." He will now be more closely watched than before. Up to yesterday, he had slept none since Monday last. The lack of rest appears to be telling upon his physical condition, and yesterday he imagined his wife was in the jail, and asked repeatedly for her. He also seems greatly alarmed at the least noise, and acts as though he feared the appearance of some apparition through the ventilator.

The Ranney-Lalor Outrage.

John S. Dye, formerly of the Secret Service Division, appeared as a witness before Commissioner Shields, yesterday, in the case of Lalor and Kuhns, charged with robbing a Frenchman by means of personating Custom House officers. During his examination he admitted that the goods taken from the Frenchman were placed in his custody by the defendants. He denied, however, that he represented himself to Collector Grinnell to be the owner of the goods.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

London, Jan. 13—11 A. M.—Consols opened at 92⅝ for money and 92¾ for the account. United States Five-twenty Bonds, 1862, 87¾; 1865, old, 86⅝; 1867, 86; Ten-forties, 85. Stocks firm; Erie Railway Shares, 17; Illinois Centrals, 102; Atlantic and Great Western, 25.

Liverpool, Jan. 13—11 A. M.—Cotton—The market opened quiet; Middling Uplands, 11⅞d.; Middling Orleans, 11⅜d. The sales of the day are estimated at 10,000 bales.

Breadstuffs—Corn, 28s. ₱ quarter for European.

London, Jan. 12—Tallow firmer at 46s. 6d. ₱ cwt. Spirits Turpentine, 29s. ₱ cwt.

London, Jan. 13—1 P. M.—Consols for money, 92¾; for account, 92¾. American Securities quiet; United States Five-twenty Bonds, 1862, 87⅞; 1865, old, 86⅝; 1867, 86¼. Stocks quiet; Erie Railway Shares, 17¼.

Liverpool, Jan. 13—1 P. M.—Cotton—The market is firmer, and the sales of the day, it is now thought, will reach 12,000 bales.

Provisions—Pork dull. Lard quiet. Cheese, 71s. ₱ cwt. for the best grades of American fine.

Paris, Jan. 13—The Bourse opened firm. Rentes, 74f. 70c.

Bremen, Jan. 13—Petroleum opened firm and unchanged yesterday.

Hamburg, Jan. 13—Petroleum opened firm and unchanged yesterday.

London, Jan. 13—4:30 P. M.—Consols closed at 92¾ for money and 92¾ for the account. American securities closed quiet and steady. United States Five-twenty Bonds, 1862, 87⅞; 1865, old, 86¼; 1867, 86⅛; Ten-forties, 85. Stocks steady; Erie Railway Shares, 17¼; Illinois Centrals, 102½; Atlantic and Great Western, 25.

Liverpool, Jan. 13—4:30 P. M.—Cotton—The market closed steady. Middling Uplands, 11⅞d.; Middling Orleans, 11⅝d. The sales of the day have been 12,000 bales, including 2,000 for export and speculation.

Produce—Refined Petroleum, 1s. 10d. ₱ gallon. Tallow, 46s. 3d. ₱ cwt.

London, Jan. 13—Tallow, 46s. 3d. ₱ cwt. Calcutta Linseed, [illegible]. Clover seed, [illegible] ₱ cwt. for American Red.

Paris, Jan. 13—The Bourse closed dull; Rentes, 74f. 62c.

Antwerp, Jan. 13—Petroleum opened firm at 60¾f. for Standard White.

Havre, Jan. 13—Cotton opened quiet, both on spot and afloat; Tres Ordinaire, on spot, 136f. ₱ cwt.; Low Middling, afloat, 136f. ₱ cwt.

Havre, Jan. 13—Evening.—Cotton closed quiet for both; Tres Ordinaire on spot, 136¼f.

Antwerp, Jan. 13—Evening.—Petroleum closed firm at 61¼f.

DOMESTIC MARKETS.

Chicago, Jan. 13.—Exchange 1-10 premium selling, par @1-10 off buying. Flour unchanged. Wheat dull and less active; sales of No. 1 at 80c.@84c., No. 2 at 79½c.; in the afternoon fairly active at 78¾c. seller January; 77¼c. seller February. Corn quiet at [illegible] for No. 2. Oats dull at [illegible]. Rye nominal at 70c. for No. 2. Barley inactive. Highwines dull and nominal at 91c.@92c. Pork tolerably active at $26 75 for cash and seller February. Lard dull at 15½c. cash and seller February. Hams quiet; Sweet Pickled nominally 14½c. Green, 14c. Dry Salted Shoulders, 10c.; Rough Sides, 13½c. Short Ribs, 13½c.@13⅝c. Dressed Hogs easier and 25c. lower; sales at $10@11 40. Live Hogs fairly active and [illegible] lower; sales at $8 50@9 75 for common to Extra to choice. Cattle steady and [illegible] $7 75 for common to fair Cows; [illegible] for fair to good shipping Steers. Receipts—4,000 bbls. Flour, 25,000 bushels Wheat, 15,000 bushels Corn, 14,000 bushels Oats, 1,500 bushels Barley, 12,000 Hogs. Shipments—1,000 bushels Wheat, 4,000 bushels Corn, 5,000 Hogs.

St. Louis, Jan. 13.—Tobacco firm and unchanged. Cotton nominally [illegible]. Flour quiet; Superfine, [illegible]; Extra, [illegible]; Double Extra, [illegible]; Choice to Fancy, [illegible]. Wheat [illegible]; No. 1 Spring, [illegible]; Red Fall, [illegible]; No. 2 Red Fall, [illegible]; Choice to Fancy, [illegible]. Corn firmer; Yellow, [illegible]; Mixed, [illegible]; White, 77c.@78c. Oats quiet at [illegible], sacked. Barley quiet; Choice Spring [illegible]; No. 2 Fall, [illegible]; No. 1 Fall, [illegible]. Rye firm at [illegible] for Prime. Whisky unsettled at [illegible]. Provisions dull. Pork, $27 50. Dry-salted Meats quiet at 11c. for Shoulders, 13c. for Clear Sides. [illegible] Lard [illegible] 15½c. [illegible]; 16¼c. for choice [illegible]. Cattle steady at [illegible] for fair to good, [illegible] for prime to choice. Hogs easier at [illegible] for fair to extra. Receipts—Flour, 3,500 bbls.; Wheat, [illegible] bushels; Corn, [illegible] bushels; Oats, 3,100 bushels; Barley, 1,500 bushels.

Cincinnati, Jan. 13.—Flour unchanged. Wheat unchanged. Corn dull and drooping; sales at [illegible]. Oats unchanged. Rye dull at 90c.@92c. Barley nominally unchanged, with nothing doing. Cotton quiet and steady at 24c. for Middlings. Tobacco firm; sales 78 hhds. at $26 50@22 50. Whisky firm at 92c. Live Hogs dull at $8 50@9 75. Dressed Hogs, [illegible]@$11; receipts 3,000 head. Green Meats dull at [illegible] for Shoulders; 11c. for Sides; 14½c.@14¾c. for Hams. Lard dull; Steam, 15c.; Kettle, 16c.@16½c. Bulk Meats dull at 10¼c.@11c. for Shoulders; 13½c.@14c. for Clear Rib Sides; 14½c.@14¾c. for Clear Sides, the outside quotations when packed. Hams unchanged. Pork, $26 25@26 50; 300 bbls. sold at the inside price. Exchange—Par, buying.

Buffalo, Jan. 13.—The market to-day was inactive, and prices were nominally unchanged. Corn, 80c. for Old, and 75c. for New. Oats, 50c. Rye, 85c. Barley, 85c.@88c. Peas, 85c. Highwines, $1. Pork, $28 50. Lard, 17½c.@18c. Dressed Hogs, $11 50@12; but little was doing. Beeves—Receipts, 2,000 head; market quiet, with a limited demand; sales at 9c. for premium Kentucky; 8c.@8½c. for extra; 7c.@7½c. for first quality; 5½c.@6½c. for ordinary to fair, closing heavy, with 2,400 head in the yards unsold. Hogs quiet and unchanged. Sheep—Receipts liberal; market dull and drooping; sales at 3½c.@5c. for common to extra Western; 5c.@6½c. for common to extra Canada.

Baltimore, Jan. 13.—Cotton quiet; Middling nominally at 25c. Flour in improved demand; Howard-street Superfine, $4 75@$5; do. Extra, $5 25@$6; do. Family, $6 25@$7; City Mills Superfine, $5@$5 75; do. Extra, $5 50@$6 50; do. Family, $7@$8 75; Western Superfine, $4 75@$5; do. Extra, $5 25@$6; do. Family, $6 25@$6 75. Wheat steady and unchanged. Corn—White, $1@$1 02; Yellow, 95c. Oats, 55c.@58c. Rye, $1 05@$1 10. Provisions easier but prices unchanged. Mess Pork, $30@$31. Bacon—Rib Sides, 16½c.; Clear Rib, 17c.; Shoulders, 14c.; Hams, 20c. Lard, 18c. Whisky unsettled at $1 00½ for iron-bound.

New-Orleans, Jan. 13.—Cotton quiet at 24c.@24½c. for Middling; sales, 3,900 bales; receipts, 4,327 bales; exports yesterday, 3,295 bales; to-day, to Liverpool, 2,717 bales; to Havre, 1,060 bales; to Barcelona, 1,225 bales; to Providence, 1,805 bales. Flour, $5 37½@$5 87½@$6 12½. Corn scarce and active at $1. Oats, 70c.@72c. Bran, $1 30. Hay scarce and firm; Prime, $28 50. Pork dull at $27 25. Bacon, 14c.@15½c.@17½c. Hams, 20c. Lard, 17c.@18c.@18½c. Sugar—Prime, 11½c.@12½c. Molasses—Prime, 65c.@68c. Whisky, 95c.@$1. Coffee unchanged. Gold, 120¾. Sterling Exchange, 12½c. New-York Sight Exchange, ¼ ₱ cent. discount.

Philadelphia, Jan. 13.—Cotton unchanged. Flour excessively dull and drooping; Ohio Extra Family, $5 50@$6 50; Fancy, $6 75@$7; other grades unchanged. Wheat very dull; Red, $1 25@$1 27. Rye unchanged. Corn lower; New Yellow, 85c.@88c. Oats unchanged; Pennsylvania, 54c.@57c. Petroleum quiet and steady; prices unchanged. Provisions drooping. Mess Pork, $28@$29. Lard, 16½c. Whisky steady at $1 00@$1 01 for iron bound.

Oswego, N. Y., Jan. 13.—Flour steady and unchanged; sales 110 bbls. at $5 for No. 1 Spring, $6 25 for Amber Winter, $6 75 for White, $7 25 for Double Extra. Wheat dull but steady; sales in car lots No. 1 Milwaukee Club at $1 27½. Corn steady; sales in car lots at $1 03. Barley held at $1 05 for prime up-lake Canada. Cornmeal, $2 25 bolted, $2 [illegible] unbolted, ₱ cwt. Millfeed steady; Shorts, $19@$20; Shipstuffs, $22@$23; Middlings, $30@$32 ₱ ton. Railroad Freights—Flour to Boston, $1 08; to New-York, 98c.; and to Albany 78c.

Louisville, Jan. 13.—Cotton—Sales 42 bales; Middling, 23½c. Flour steady at $5. Wheat—Red, $1 05; White, $1 10. Corn firmer at 80c.@87½c. Oats, 58c.@62c. Rye, 90c. Tobacco firm; sales 51 hhds. Lugs to Leaf, $7@$11 75. Provisions steady. Mess Pork, $28. Bacon—Shoulders, 13½c.; Clear Rib Sides, 16c.; Clear Sides, 16½c. Bulk Meats—Shoulders, 11½c.; Clear Rib Sides, 14½c.; Clear Sides, 15½c. Hams—Sugar-cured Canvased, 20½c.@21c. Whisky dull at 88c.

Albany, Jan. 13.—There was but little movement in Wheat to-day; sales of 1 car load No. 2 Amber State at $1 28. Rye dull and neglected. Corn in limited request and steady, with sales of 350 bushels New Western Mixed at 91c., and 850 bushels Old do. at $1 12. Barley very dull, with a good supply offering; the sales sum up only 138 bags Schoharie County, in lots, at 90c.@91c.; 86c. for two-rowed, and $1 12 for six-rowed. Oats quiet at 59c. for State.

Toledo, Jan. 13.—Flour dull. Wheat declining and dull; Amber, $1 09½; No. 1 Red, $1 07; No. 2 Red, $1. Corn dull, held at 72c. Oats dull; No. 1, 47c.; No. 2, 42c.@45c. Dressed Hogs dull at $10 25@$11. Receipts—3,500 bushels Wheat, 4,000 bushels Corn, 1,000 bushels Oats, 180,000 lbs. Dressed Hogs. Shipments—1,200 bbls. Flour, 1,200 bushels Wheat, 7,500 bushels Corn, 20,000 lbs. Dressed Hogs.

Milwaukee, Jan. 13.—Flour unchanged. Wheat quiet at 81½c. for No. 1; 76½c. for No. 2. Oats nominal. Barley nominal. Corn dull at 84c. for new shelled. Rye steady at 70c. for No. 1. Dressed Hogs steady at $10 25@$10 75. Receipts—1,000 bbls. Flour, 14,000 bushels Wheat. Shipments—3,000 bbls. Flour, 1,000 bushels Wheat.

Memphis, Jan. 13.—Cotton firmer at 24½c.; receipts, 1,200 bales; exports, 1,940 bales. Flour dull at $4@$6 50. Corn firmer at 87½c.@91c. Oats dull at 60c.@62c. Lard dull at 16½c.@17c. Bulk Meats—Shoulders, 11½c.; Sides, 14½c.@15½c.

San Francisco, Jan. 13.—Flour, $4 62½@$5 12½; Oregon Extra, $5 12½@$5 50. Wheat—Superfine grades, $1 40@$1 50; Choice shipping, $1 55@$1 65. Legal Tenders, 82½.

Detroit, Jan. 13.—Flour declining; Choice, $5 25@$5 50. Wheat steady; Extra White, $1 14; No. 1 White, $1 08. Barley $1 90 ₱ cental. Dressed Hogs steady, at $11@$11 25 for heavy.

Cleveland, Jan. 13.—Wheat heavy, with nothing doing. Corn dull; Old No. 2 Mixed held 85c.; New, 75c.@78c. Oats nominally unchanged. Rye dull; held 80c.@85c. Barley heavy and nominal.

Wilmington, N. C., Jan. 13.—Spirits of Turpentine dull and lower at 40½c. Resin dull at $1 47½@$1 50 for strained. Crude Turpentine steady. Tar steady at $1 85. Cotton inactive.

Norfolk, Va., Jan. 13.—Cotton closed quiet; Low Middling, 23½c.@23¾c.; receipts, 914 bales; exports coastwise, 660 bales; sales 100 bales.

Augusta, Ga., Jan. 13.—Cotton firmer and more active; sales, 948 bales; receipts, 570 bales; Middling, 23½c.@23¾c.

Charleston, S. C., Jan. 13.—Cotton unchanged; sales, 400 bales; Middling, 24½c.@24¾c.; receipts, 511 bales; exports coastwise, 312 bales.

Savannah, Ga., Jan. 13.—Cotton firm. Receipts, 2,307 bales; exports, 1,500 bales. Sales 800 bales. Middling, 24c.

Philadelphia Stock Board.

Philadelphia, Jan. 13.—Stocks inactive; Pennsylvania State Sixes, third issue, 103; Philadelphia and Erie Railroad, 27; Reading, 47¾; Pennsylvania Railroad, 54⅞; Gold, 121⅛.

Weather Report.

New-York, Thursday, Jan. 13—8 A. M.

Place.	Wind.	Weather.	Ther.
Port Hastings	N.	Cloudy	[illegible]
Halifax	N. E.	Cloudy	[illegible]
Portland	N. E.	Cloudy	[illegible]
Boston	N. E.	Cloudy	[illegible]
New-York	S.	Cloudy	[illegible]
Philadelphia	S. W.	Clear	[illegible]
Wilmington	S. W.	Clear	[illegible]
Washington	W.	Clear	[illegible]
Fortress Monroe	S. W.	Clear	50
Richmond	S. W.	Clear	[illegible]
Charleston	N.	Clear	[illegible]
Augusta, Ga.	N. W.	Clear	[illegible]
Oswego	N.	Snowing	[illegible]
Buffalo	N. E.	Snowing	[illegible]
Pittsburg	S. W.	Raining	[illegible]
Chicago	N. E.	Cloudy	[illegible]
Key West	E.	Cloudy	70
Havana	W.	Clear	74

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FOR EUROPE.

Main	Jan. 15	New-York	Bremen.
City of Paris	Jan. 15	New-York	Liverpool.

Closing of Foreign Mails at the Post-Office.

FRIDAY.

Mails for Havana (*via* Baltimore) by the *Cuba*, close at 6 P. M. Mails for Europe, *via* Derry and Liverpool, by the *Nestorian*, (from Portland, Me.,) close at 1 P. M. Only letters specially directed so sent.

SATURDAY.

Mails for Europe, *via* Northampton and Bremen, by the *Main*, close at 11:30 A. M. Supplementary mail on pier foot of Second-street, Hoboken, to 1:30 P. M. Mails for Havana, by the *Rapidan*, close at 2 P. M.

Closing of Domestic Mails.

North, Poughkeepsie Way	5 A. M.; 3 P. M.
North, through *via* H. R. R. R. and New-York Central	5 A. M.; 4:30, 9 P. M.
North Way, *via* Harlem R. R., Chatham Four Corners	5 A. M.
East, *via* New-Haven	5 A. M.; 1:30, 9 P. M.
East, *via* Newport	4 P. M.
East, New-Haven Way	5 A. M.; 2:30 P. M.
East, Fall River, rail	5 P. M.
South, Through	7 A. M.; 7:30 P. M.
Philadelphia Way	5 A. M.; 4:30 P. M.
West Mail, through to Harrisburg, Pittsburg, Cincinnati, St. Louis, Louisville, Indianapolis, Columbus, Chicago, St. Paul, St. Joseph, Salt Lake and Denver	7 A. M.; 6:30 P. M.
West Mail, through to Cleveland, Toledo, and by A. & G. Western R. R. to Franklin and Meadville, Penn., &c.	5 A. M.; 4:30 P. M.

Passengers Sailed.

Jan. 13—*In steamship City of Mexico, for Havana.*—J. E. Alexandre, J. Briggs, L. W. O'Bannon, Dr. Shepton, U. S. Consul to Mexico; J. M. Prior, J. W. Smith, F. Camps, G. Rosecrans, G. H. Reynolds, J. O. Palace, Juan T. Gonzales, Mrs. C. Unkenstein, J. Gilchrist, E. M. Troth, G. Vonhoffman, Gabriel Ancians, R. Williams, S. Tarantese, J. Arschamm, Mrs. Eaton, Mr. Gatey, M. Mark, M. Llorence.

Jan. 13—*In steamship Aleppo, for Liverpool.*—S. Fairclough, L. Henderson, Mrs. Henderson and two daughters, Mr. and Mrs. Mathew Rock, Mrs. Geo. Gray, S. C. Tipton, Mr. and Mrs. A. Poland, W. H. Post, A. F. Stillingford, Mrs. Katie Hasby and infant, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Cormerais.

Passengers Arrived.

Jan. 13—*In steamship Idaho, from Liverpool.*—Mrs. Agnes Nicolas, Miss Clara Nicolas, Master Nicolas, Captain David W. Collum, Chas. Wilks, Arthur Beaumont, Jas. McCormack, James O. K. Gibson.

In steamship Fah Kee, from Bermuda.—Captain Hutton, H. M. Sixty-first Regiment; Captain Kemmis, Fifteenth Regiment; Lieutenant Wyum, Sixty-first Regiment, Lieutenant Fulton, Fifteenth Regiment; Captain Durlee, brig Baltimore; Mr. Littlefield, Mr. McCallan, W. P. Nelmes, Saml. Nelvus, Miss Spencer, Rev. J. C. L. Jones and 6 in steerage.

NEWS PACKAGES FOR THE PRESS.

Captains and pursers of vessels arriving at this port are requested to deliver packages addressed to the New-York Associated Press, only to parties exhibiting the written authority of J. W. Simonton, General Agent.

News packages for the *Journal of Commerce, Times, Tribune, World, Sun, Express, Evening Post, Commercial Advertiser, Staats Zeitung* and *New-Yorker Democrat*, should also be delivered only to the same parties.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises	7 23	Sun sets	4 50	Moon sets	4 27

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook	4 49	Gov. Island	5 38	Hell Gate	7 38

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....THURSDAY, Jan. 13.

Cleared.

Steamships Aleppo, (Br.,) Brown, Liverpool, Chas. G. Francklyn; City of Mexico, Deakin, Vera Cruz and Havana, F. Alexandre; Columbia, Van Sice, Havana, Atlantic Mail Steamship Co.; Catharine Whiting, Howes, Fernandina, Florida Railroad Co.; Magnolia, Crowell, Charleston, S. C., Arthur Leary & Co.; South Carolina, Adkins, Charleston, H. R. Morgan & Co.; General Barnes, Mallory, Savannah, Livingston, Fox & Co.; Saratoga, Couch, Norfolk, City Point, &c., Old Dominion Steamship Co.; Chesapeake, Johnson, Portland, J. F. Ames; Neptune, Baker, Boston, W. F. Clyde; Wamsutta, Fish, New-Bedford, Ferguson & Wood.

Bark I. T. Stocker, Ebber, Matanzas, Waydell & Co.

Brigs Ottawa, (Br.,) Roberts, Vera Cruz, Crandall, Bentaur & Co.; Myronus, Higgins, Havana, James Henry.

Schrs. Jas. Maxfield, Way, Philadelphia; G. A. Pierce, Poole, Salem.

Arrived.

Steamship Fah Kee, Steele, Bermuda 3½ ds., with mdse. and passengers to J. N. Harvey. Has in a portion of the cargo of the Austrian ship Tigha Allessandra. Had the wind northwesterly during the first part of the passage, latterly southerly. Left in port the following vessels: At St. George's, bark Chaturanga, to leave for New-York on the 10th inst., having completed her repairs; brig Rivers, refitting; bark Eden; at Hamilton, bark Mary & Louisa, from St. Mary's for Montevideo, with lumber, leaking badly, was discharging; another bark from and to same ports went into Hamilton on the 8th, leaking, but was unable to learn her name.

Steamship Idaho, (Br.,) Cutting, Liverpool Dec. 29, and Queenstown 31st, with mdse. and 182 passengers to Williams & Guion. Dec. 31, 3 A. M., in Channel passed a National steamship, bound E.; Jan. 4, lat. 47 48, lon. 29 10, passed a Cunard steamship, bound E.; 7th, lat. 43 40, lon. 49 40, passed a German steamship, bound E.

Steamship Charleston, Berry, Charleston, S. C., Jan. 11, with mdse. and passengers to Henry R. Morgan & Co. Had fine weather the entire passage. Jan. 11, 1 P. M., 40 miles north of Cape Hatteras, exchanged signals with steamship Alabama, from Fernandina, Fla., for New-York; same date, 7 P. M., 70 miles north of Hatteras, exchanged signals with steamship Jas. Adger, hence for Charleston; 12th, 12 M., 18 miles north of Barnegat, exchanged signals with schr. Frank Howard, bound N.

Steamship Isaac Bell, Bourne, Richmond, City Point and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to Old Dominion Steamship Co.

Steamship Alabama, Lineburner, Fernandina, Fla., with mdse. and passengers to Florida Railroad Co.

Steamship Fanita, Freeman, Wilmington, N. C., with naval stores, &c., to J. Lorillard.

Ship Ada, (of London,) Jones, Foo Chow Oct. 4, with teas to Olyphant & Co. Passed Anjier Oct. 24, Cape of Good Hope Nov. 27, crossed the equator Dec. 15, in lon. 29 03, and from thence had light northerly winds and calms.

Ship Isaac Webb, Mortimer, Liverpool 42 ds., with mdse. and 43 passengers to Chas. H. Marshall & Co. Had constant westerly gales during latter part of passage; was 20 ds. to the westward of the Banks.

Bark Linda, (of Philadelphia,) Wiese, Cienfuegos 14 ds., with sugar and molasses to Brugere & Avilés—vessel to J. W. Elwell & Co. Had moderate weather. Sld. in co. with brig Brisk, for New-York.

Bark Jas. A. Borland, Baker, Leghorn 80 ds., with marble, rags, &c., to Fabbri & Chauncey—vessel to E. W. Lewis. Passed Gibraltar Dec. 7, and had strong southerly winds with frequent squalls to lon. 40, and strong N. and N. E. winds from Bermuda.

Bark Vesta, (Norw.,) Sorensen, Antwerp 53 ds., with mdse. to Funch, Edye & Co. Came the southern passage, and had fine weather.

Bark Adams, (Aust.,) Sossich, Liverpool 58 ds., with salt to Woodruff & Robinson. Came the southern passage, and had fine weather.

Brig Harvest Queen, Bongs, of and from Bermuda 7 ds., in ballast to Middleton & Co. Had moderate weather. Sld. in co. with schr. Thos. Holcomb, for New-York. Jan. 7, lat. 35 34, lon. 66 42, fell in with brig Sailor Boy, from New-York for New-Orleans, dismasted, and in a sinking condition, and took off the crew, 9 in number, and brought them to this port.

Brig Gypsy, Bensham, of and from St. Croix 12 ds., in ballast to P. Hanford & Co. Had fine weather. Bark Prindsesse Alexandra, from New-York, via St. Thomas, arrived out on Dec. 31.

Brig Waverly, Terry, Cardenas 9 ds., with sugar and molasses to J. W. Elwell & Co. Had fine weather.

Schr. C. S. Bushnell, (of New-Haven,) Mayo, Leghorn Nov. 12, with mdse. to O. Fabbricotti—vessel to Bentley, Miller & Thomas. Passed Gibraltar Dec. 1. Made the southern passage, and had light easterly winds and fine weather.

Schr. Tenderas, (N. G.,) Huge, Rio Grande 50 ds., with hides and wool to John Bento & Co.—vessel to Funch, Edye & Co. Had fine weather. Crossed the equator Dec. 5, in lon. 29 13.

Schr. Catharine John, (of St. John, N. B.,) Linahan, Cardenas 10 ds., with sugar and molasses to Ortis & Co.—vessel to Heney & Parker. Had fine weather.

Schr. Constitution, Smith, Newbern, N. C., 6 ds., with naval stores and cotton to Jonas Smith & Co.

Schr. Susan Wright, Mount, Georgetown, S. C., 6 ds., with naval stores to Dollner, Potter & Co.

Schr. M. M. Merriman, Babbitt, Elizabethport, for Fall River.

Schr. H. S. Collins, Hills, Elizabethport, for New-Haven.

Schr. North American, Tenlas, Elizabethport, for New-Haven.

Schr. Franklin, Hulse, Connecticut River.

Schr. Native, Mead, Elizabethport, for Greenwich.

Schr. Old Zack, Becko, Elizabethport, for Norwich.

Schr. Mall, Holmes, Greenwich.

Schr. Mariner, McGinnis, Greenwich.

Schr. Flora, Davis, Brookhaven.

Schr. Henry, Taylor, Southport.

Sloop West, Nash, Elizabethport, for Bridgeport.

WIND—At sunset, light, S. W.; hazy.

Sailed.

Steamships Aleppo, for Liverpool; City of Mexico, for Vera Cruz, &c.; Columbia, for Havana; General Barnes, for Savannah; South Carolina and Magnolia, for Charleston; Catharine Whiting, for Fernandina; Saratoga, for Norfolk, &c.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, Jan. 13.—Arr. steamer Oriental, from Savannah.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Jan. 13.—Arr. bark France, Havre; schrs. H. M. D. Scull, Onchilla, W. L., Kate Walker, Baltimore; Woodbury, New-York; H. C. Hickmann, Philadelphia.

Sld. steamer Saragossa, New-York.

FORTRESS MONROE, Jan. 13.—Sld. brig Max, for New-York.

HONOLULU, Dec. 28, via San Francisco, Jan. 13.—The bark Almena, from Baltimore, which put into Honolulu in distress, was within one hundred miles of San Francisco, and was blown off by severe gales. The ship J. C. Drumnie sailed Dec. 15, for New-Bedford, with a cargo valued at over $275,000.

The A. J. Pope sailed on the 21st for Bremen with a full cargo.

Advices from the Guano Islands state that the ship Robin Hood, Captain Taylor, which sailed from Honolulu, Aug. 6, for Baker's Island, was burned Aug. 28 and became a total loss. The crew arrived in Honolulu, Dec. 23. There is no doubt that the ship was fired by some of the crew, four of whom were arrested, by request of the U. S. Consul, on their arrival at Honolulu. The following vessels had sailed from Baker's Island with full cargoes: July 22, Roanoke; Aug. 19, Ellen Goodspeed; Sept. 7, Fred Thompson; 18th, Golden Horn; Oct. 27, Titan; and from Howland Island, Aug. 28, Sallie Maria; from McKean's Island, Sept. 17, Ella Norton; Oct. 2, Rival.

HOLMES' HOLE, Jan. 11, A. M.—Arr. schr. Fleetwing, Rockland, for New-York.

Sld. brig Beauty, (Br.,) schr. Carrie M. Rich.

P. M.—Arr. brig John W. Hunt, (of Rockland,) New-Orleans 16 ds., for Boston; schr. R. L. Vay, Rockport, Mass., for New-York.

12th, A. M.—Arr. brig Henry Trowbridge, Calais, for New-York; schrs. P. L. Smith, Portland, for New-York; John W. Hall, do., do.; Cynosure, Rockland, for do.; G. W. Rawley and Etta E. Sylvester, Provincetown, for Norfolk; Isabel L. Pierce, Boston, for Tangier.

Sld. schr. Fleetwing.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Jan. 13.—Arr. steamship Alhambra, Boston; barks Norma, Porto Rico; Kentville, Liverpool; brig Phillip Larrabee, New-York; schrs. F. E. Everman, Philadelphia; Rachel Vanaman, Philadelphia; Georgia, Baltimore; R. L. Leonard, Norfolk.

Cld. steamship Herman Livingston, New-York; ship Australia, Liverpool; bark Windboro, Darien; schr. Hattie Ellen, Providence.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 13.—Arr. Daniel Marcy, from New-York; Calaban, from Liverpool; Thomas Dryden, from Magdalena.

Cld. Cordova, for Liverpool, with 18,000 sacks of wheat.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Jan. 13.—Sld. steamer Empire, New-York.

Miscellaneous.

Arr. 12, brig Union, (Br.,) Eaton, Cornwallis, N. S., 12 ds., with 5,200 bushels potatoes to A. & W. E. Dunham—vessel to H. J. De Wolf & Co.

The bark Martin Luther, (Norw.,) Peterson, Bordeaux, which arrived 12th, is consigned to Wendt, Totons & Beckmann, not as before published.

Spoken, &c.

Jennie Dorothea—Br. bark, bound S., was signalized Dec. 16, lat. 14 24 N., lon. 34 37 W.

Water Lily—Brig, hence for Rio Grande do Sul, Dec. 18, lat. 14 26 N., lon. 34 37 W.

Annie Williams—Brig, (of Windsor, N. S.,) bound S., Jan. 2, lat. 22 N., lon. 67 35 W.

Everhard—N. G. bark, from Shanghai for New-York, 19 ds. out, Oct. 12, lat. 1 16 N., lon. 107 27 E.

Cathaya and Invincible—Ships, from Macoa for London, 12 ds. out, Oct. 18.

Windermere—Br. bark, from Foo Chow, Oct. 22, in the Straits of Sunda.

Foreign Ports.

At Cardenas, Jan. 1, bark Martin W. Brett and brig Mary E. Leighton, for New-York in 5 ds.; also brigs H. Knight, M. Vesden and Ernestine, to load for New-York.

At Cienfuegos, Dec. 30, brig St. Peter, to sail for New-York on the following day.

HAVANA, Jan. 13.—The steamship Morro Castle, from New-York 8th, arrived here this morning.

The U. S. war steamer Severn and the two monitors Dictator and Saugus, arrived from Key West to-day.

EUROPEAN MARINE NEWS.

Arrived Out.

BREST, Jan. 12.—The steamship Holsatia did not leave this port for New-York until 3 o'clock Sunday afternoon, having been detained by a dense fog.

LONDON, Jan. 13.—The steamship Bellona, of the London and New-York Line, which was recently disabled at sea, and compelled to put back to Falmouth, has been repaired, and sailed again for New-York at 3 o'clock this morning.

G. F. GILMAN.

TEAS.

NO. 129 FRONT-ST., New-York.

USE "CHERRY PECTORAL TROCHES" for colds, coughs, sore throat, bronchitis, &c. Superior to all others. RUSHTON, No. 10 Astor House. No more of these cubeb things.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY OF CUBA.—Prizes paid in gold, information furnished, highest rates paid for doubloons, and all kinds of gold and silver. TAYLOR & CO., bankers, No. 16 Wall-st., New-York.

FIRST MORTGAGE CONVERTIBLE SINKING FUND SEVEN PER CENT. GOLD BONDS OF THE Danville, Urbana, Bloomington and Pekin Railroad Company OF ILLINOIS.

PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST PAYABLE IN GOLD AT THE FARMERS' LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY, NEW-YORK. COUPONS PAYABLE APRIL AND OCTOBER 1.

FREE OF GOVERNMENT TAX.

THESE BONDS CAN BE REGISTERED.

CAPITAL STOCK....................$3,000,000.
TOTAL ISSUE OF BONDS..........$2,000,000.

Length of road, 117 5-10 miles. The Bonds are limited to less than $16,000 per mile, and are secured by a FIRST MORTGAGE ON THE ENTIRE PROPERTY OF THE COMPANY, which cost about $40,000 per mile.

The road runs through the richest and most populous agricultural district in Illinois. The LOCAL business alone is much more than sufficient to sustain it. This, with the through business, which it is expected will be limited only by the capacity of the road, must make it as profitable as any in the State.

No road has ever been built having more numerous and valuable connections East and West.

ONE HUNDRED MILES ARE NOW IN FULL OPERATION, AND EQUIPPED WITH NEW FIRST-CLASS ROLLING STOCK. The balance, less than twenty miles, is nearly finished, and trains will run over the entire line during the present month.

This road has been consolidated with the Indianapolis, Crawfordsville and Danville Road, making over two hundred miles under one management, and furnishing still further security to the bondholders, these Bonds having been assumed by the consolidated Company, called the Indianapolis, Bloomington and Western Railroad. It connects on the east with direct lines to Boston, New-York, Philadelphia and Baltimore, and with Peoria, Burlington and Omaha on the west—the only East and West line connecting the cities of Indianapolis, Danville, Urbana, Bloomington, Pekin and Peoria.

The high premium the stock of many of the railways in Illinois command with no better prospects than this road, justifies the belief that its stock will also soon be at a premium, thus making the CONVERTIBLE CLAUSE a valuable option. To make the bonds still more secure a sinking fund has been provided.

The belief that the Government will fund the Five-twenties into a four and a half per cent. loan makes it desirable for investors to look for some safe securities that pay a good interest, about which there is no question, for which they can exchange their Five-twenties—capitalizing the premium, and getting a higher rate of interest for a long term of years. Nothing can be more desirable than first mortgage Bonds on any first-class completed railway.

The coal freights alone are estimated sufficient to pay the interest on the Bonds, the best mines in the State being located on the line at Danville.

Having carefully examined the road from time to time and its connections, we being also familiar with the wealth and resources of the country along the line, as well as with the rapid progress of the Company from the start, its financial standing and efficient management, we recommend the Bonds as a choice investment, the security of which has been placed beyond any contingency, as the Company have been provided with the necessary funds to complete the road.

About four-fifths of the loan has been taken by actual investors.

We continue to offer a portion of the balance at 97 and accrued interest in currency.

All marketable securities received in exchange at the best market rates. Bonds forwarded by express free of charge. Further particulars furnished on application, by the undersigned, financial agents of the Company.

TURNER BROTHERS, BANKERS, No. 14 Nassau-st., New-York.

A Choice Security

SEVEN PER CENT. GOLD, Free of Government Tax. NEARLY 10 PER CENT. CURRENCY.

FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS OF NEW-YORK AND OSWEGO MIDLAND RAILROAD.

THESE BONDS CAN BE REGISTERED.

SIX MILLIONS OF DOLLARS (PAID-UP STOCK SUBSCRIPTIONS). No bonds issued on road under construction; issue limited to $20,000 per mile of road built and in running order, BEING ONLY ABOUT HALF THE ACTUAL CASH COST. The road is being built with great economy for cash; 150 miles are already completed, in the most thorough manner, equipped and running regular trains; and the whole line (over 400 miles) it is expected will be completed within the ensuing year. It is one of the most important roads in the State of New-York. It shortens the route from New-York City to Buffalo 70 miles, and to Oswego 45 miles; it traverses a populous district destitute of other railroad facilities, which must furnish it a large and profitable local business; and it will be completed at an aggregate cost far below that of any competing line. These advantages cannot fail to make it one of the best paying roads leading from the Metropolis, and its First Mortgage Bonds one of the safest securities ever issued. All mortgage bonds issued on Railroads running from the City of New-York are good, and the interest promptly paid, although some of them are mortgaged for more than double the amount per mile that the Midland is. Among the bonds now offering we know of none equal to these. For the investment of trust or other funds there is nothing better; and in exchange for Government Bonds they give a large increase of income, besides capitalizing the premium. They are meeting with rapid sale, and we have been gratified to find that they are taken chiefly by our most conservative and sagacious capitalists in exchange for Government securities. Price par, and accrued interest in currency. Circulars, pamphlets, &c., on hand for distribution.

GEORGE OPDYKE & CO., Bankers, No. 25 Nassau-st.

OFFICIAL REPORT OF THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE, OCTOBER, 1869.

HARRISON SAFETY BOILER.

First medal and diploma for, 1st, Safety, 2d, Economy of Space, 3d, Economy of Fuel. This Boiler is the only one which was found reliable and capable of driving the engines at the Exhibition, and which did furnish all the steam for the competitive test of the engines.

FIRST-CLASS MEDAL AT WORLD'S FAIR IN LONDON IN 1862.

400 horse power at A. T. Stewart's.
437 horse power at the Jersey City Sugar Refinery.
Over 1,500 Boilers in use. Harrison Boiler Works.

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